

TOMORROW

Flood of ideas
In Part 2 of our series, an architect envisages a London lagoon
Plaid goes punk
A fashion shock for Scottish traditionalists
Paying the price
What good is welfare without a sense of social responsibility?
Heading south
John Woodcock predicts the English cricket party that will tour India and Australia

Portfolio

Two women readers shared the weekly £20,000 Times Portfolio competition on Saturday. Two also shared Saturday's daily prize.
Report, page 2; today's list page 16; rules and how to play, Information Service, back page

Debt threat to Milton Keynes

Milton Keynes is in financial difficulties and there are fears that Whitehall wrangling over the new town's accounts could jeopardize its economic and social success. It is now accepted that its assets will never cover its huge capital debt.
Page 4

Karpov wins chess draw

Anatoly Karpov, the reigning champion, won the draw and will play white in the opening game of the world chess championship in Moscow today. His challenger, Kasparov, was unperturbed by having to play from the unfavourable black.
Young Titans, Page 6

'Ban cane' call

Independent fee-paying schools, including public schools, have been recommended by their policy-making committee to consider abolishing caning.
Page 2

Dali has fever

Salvador Dali who had a skin transplant operation in Barcelona after a fire at his home, has a slight fever and is suffering breathing difficulties.
Page 5

African unrest

Renewed unrest swept through South African townships, and mourners at the funeral of four children killed in rioting last week defied restrictions on meetings.
Page 6

Puzzle winner

Mr Terry Girdlestone, aged 55, of Bridgewater, Somerset, completed four puzzles in an average of 11 1/4 minutes to win the 1984 Collins Dictionary/Times Crossword championship.
Page 2

Bells for Pope

Church bells rang out in Quebec City to welcome the Pope at the start of an 11-day visit to Canada.
Page 6

Four patients die

Four more patients died at Stanley Royd hospital, Wakefield, bringing the toll to 26 since the food poisoning outbreak began two weeks ago.
Page 3

Lauda victory

Niki Lauda greatly improved his chances of becoming world motor racing champion when he won yesterday's Italian Grand Prix. Alain Prost did not complete the race.
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Letters: On Mont Louis sinking, from Mr C. Allday; Animal experiments, from Sir John Vane, FRS; Freemasonry, from Mr H. A. Burrard and Mr P. R. Ackroyd
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Airline chief ready to defy Cabinet on routes transfer

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

The Cabinet will face pressure from three directions when it meets on Thursday to consider the transfer of British Airways routes to British Caledonian.
BA threatens to court dismissal of its board by refusing to implement any instruction by the Government to hand over routes.
BCal threatens to move its operation to Heathrow airport if the Government refuses to strengthen it at Gatwick, inflicting a severe blow on Gatwick pilot and shop steward. It refuses to comment publicly on the issue almost certainly conceals direct pressure from former colleagues in the British Airline Pilots' Association.
But a board revolt against government instructions would not be open-ended. A BA spokesman made clear last night. The board would refuse route transfers brought about by a change in the airlines' articles of association, but not if it were done by new legislation. "We are not a band of robbers and would have to abide by the law of the land", the spokesman said.
Department of Transport officials were working feverishly over the weekend to see if BA's compromise proposal of last week has enough substance to get the Cabinet off the hook.
This suggests B-Cal flights alongside BA on 13 routes in Europe, India, Singapore, the Persian Gulf and North America (including Miami and Toronto). But there would be no replacement of BA by B-Cal on any route and the B-Cal share would initially be limited to 20-30 per cent where they compete.
BA officials will tell the International Air Transport Association in Geneva about the plan today.
But it was rejected yesterday by Mr Alistair Pugh, B-Cal's chief executive, who said it was simply a device to "give B-Cal a tiny share then block us in".
The BA proposal would not "strengthen the smaller guys in the scales" as the Civil Aviation Authority had proposed to the Government, and would not provide the restructuring necessary for a strong competitive industry in the future.
The CAA's recommendations to transfer the lucrative Saudi and Harare routes "both conspicuously absent on the BA compromise list" were the minimum necessary, Mr Pugh said. If the Government refused to strengthen B-Cal's position at Gatwick he would have no alternative but to move to Heathrow.
B-Cal is Gatwick's biggest scheduled carrier with 40 movements a day, 40 per cent of the total. Its departure would severely damage the airport and government policy to build it up as an alternative to Heathrow.
A transfer to Heathrow would be worth an immediate £20m to B-Cal through better slotting and the psychological pressure of Friday's independent ballot which showed that 52 per cent of striking Tilbury dockers wanted to return to work.
The authority has no plans, as employers at Bristol do, to bus dockers into the port. Instead it will rely on a police presence and the psychological pressure of Friday's independent ballot which showed that 52 per cent of striking Tilbury dockers wanted to return to work.
"We have had on average about 40 pickets on duty at any one time here, and even if these numbers grow tomorrow, I am sure that they will respect the fact that 1,500 of their colleagues want to get back to work," the official said.
"Of course the men will be concerned about picket lines, but we are optimistic that there will be no trouble."
After being at a standstill for a week, Tilbury yesterday swung gradually back into action again, as enough dockers turned up to allow two container ships to be discharged and loaded, and work to be started on discharging a third.
The authority claimed that it had received more than 200 calls on its "hot line", set up to answer dockers' queries on the ballot and on arrangements for a return to work.
Faced with union claims that a number of those calls could have been bogus, designed to influence public opinion, a PLA official said: "Although we did not ask for names, we are convinced the calls were from genuine dockers."
● Dockers at South Wales's only working port, Barry, in South Glamorgan, decided to join the strike yesterday after they had finished unloading a Geest banana vessel. The 72 men had been under strong pressure to stop work, particularly striking dockers at Cardiff, (the Press Association reports).
Transport union officials met Barry dockers leaders to give details of an alleged breach of the National Dock Labour Scheme said to involve a haulage firm using outside labour to load lorries at Cardiff.
The Barry men had been reluctant to strike because Geest only recently decided to switch its operations back to their port from Avonmouth docks, across the Bristol Channel.

Bulgarian leader drops Bonn visit

From Michael Biayon, Bonn

For the second time within a week an East European leader has cancelled a planned visit to Bonn. Bulgarian announced yesterday that Mr Todor Zhivkov, the Party Secretary, who was due here on September 19, would not be coming because of the international situation. Herr Erich Honacker, the East German leader, called off his visit last Tuesday.
The Zhivkov cancellation, seen here as a direct result of Soviet pressure, is a bitter blow to West Germany's Ostpolitik and hopes of moderating the Soviet Union's hard line on East-West relations.
The Bonn Government immediately regretted the decision, saying it was especially in difficult times that a political dialogue was necessary. Bonn reaffirmed its interest in peace and stability in Europe, and said it was ready to cooperate with all countries in Central and Eastern Europe.
The official pretext in Sofia was that the visit was inappropriate, as a result of the stationing last year of American missiles in West Germany and the big Nato manoeuvres.
Since both of these have long been known to the Bulgarians, Bonn privately sees the reason as being the result of the Soviet campaign to bring its Warsaw Pact allies to heel in observing the freeze on East-West relations threatened by Moscow in retaliation for the deployment of the Nato missiles.
At a rally on Saturday attended by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet Politburo member, Mr Zhivkov accused Washington of preparing for a Third World War.
Meanwhile East Germany, which conspicuously failed to take part in the chorus of Warsaw Pact condemnation of West German "revanchism", has not taken up the same approach. Herr Willi Stoph, the Prime Minister, said on Saturday that Bonn was following a line that contradicted the rights of nations.
The Soviet party organ, Pravda, returned to the attack on Chancellor Kohl yesterday for addressing Germans expelled from lost territory after the war. Under a cartoon of a German official drawing a swastika, Pravda said that in spite of Bonn's denials, Neo-Nazi organizations were growing in the Federal Republic.



Mr Zhivkov: Accused US of preparing for war

Six killed as Hindus riot in Hyderabad

From Michael Hamlyn, Hyderabad

Six people died and more than 100 were hurt when crowds in a Hindu procession through Hyderabad city went on a rampage in Muslim areas yesterday. Police opened fire on rioters wounding 10 people, one seriously.
Another 86 people were hurt in stabbing incidents. More than 100 shops were burned and looted and a curfew was imposed on three-quarters of the city.
Mr Nadendra Bhaskara Rao, the Chief Minister of the South Indian state of Andhra Pradesh, who is at the centre of a political storm, said last night that the property damaged was all owned by Muslims.
A political crisis in the state, of which Hyderabad is the capital, is due to be resolved tomorrow when a trial of strength between the Chief Minister and his ousted rival, Mr N. T. Rama Rao, is expected to take place in the legislature. Crucial vote, page 5



Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board, en route to the pit peace talks, using a plastic bag to frustrate cameramen

Protection promised for Tilbury dockers

By Glen Allan

Dockers intending to return to work at Tilbury today were last night promised a "safe passage" through picket lines.
The picket lines have been quiet at the Port of London so far, and we are taking steps to ensure they remain that way. We will make sure that all dockers reporting for work are unhindered", an official from the Port of London Authority said last night.

The latest peace talks in the pits dispute started in the Edinburgh area last night, amid fading hopes that the two sides will reach a settlement to the coal strike that today goes into its seventh month.
The latest initiative got off at a cracking pace, quite literally. Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board, and his senior managers led the media in a Keystone Cops-style chase before shaking off their pursuers.
He had earlier gone through a silent comedy routine when he arrived at a hotel near the city's airport, leaving his Daimler car with a green plastic carrier bag held in front of his face to frustrate photographers. Mr MacGregor did not speak to reporters then, nor later when he left for an undisclosed destination to get the peace initiative underway.
Meanwhile, Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, was nowhere to be seen, though his vice-president, Mr Michael McCahey, was spotted on a shuttle flight from London.
Mr James Cowan, deputy chairman of the Coal Board, was not much more forthcoming, though when he arrived at the NCB's chosen hideaway at the Norton House Hotel, a nineteenth century mansion in 55 acres of fields that used to belong to a local florist. But he did voice the hope that the talks would be concluded, one way or the other, by tonight.
Last night's remarkable scenes continued the note of farce injected in to the most bitter strike since the war during last week's Trades Union Congress in Brighton, when the negotiations were on and then off no less than four times.
The NUM's national executive is to meet present round of negotiations, the eighth since the stoppage began on March 12 and the first real break in the deadlock since July 18.
A three man team of Labour movement leaders headed by Mr Norman Willis, the new general secretary of the TUC, is monitoring the progress of the talks, and a special meeting of the TUC's "inner Cabinet", its finance and general purposes committee, is also planned for Thursday to assess the state of play in the dispute.
Continued on back page, col 5

NUR faces pressure from unions

By Glen Allan

Leaders of Britain's biggest rail union the National Union of Railwaymen, meet today to decide whether or not to proceed with a 24-hour stoppage, on Wednesday, which could bring both main-line and London underground services to a standstill.
The NUR executive meeting takes place against a background of eroding enthusiasm for the action called jointly last month by the NUR and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen to oppose British Rail rationalization plans.
Already both unions have scrapped plans to start a national work-to-rule today as part of the protest action, and Aslef has decided not to participate in Wednesday's 24-hour stoppage.
This leaves the NUR out on a limb, and the executive will be under strong pressure to fall into line and call off its threatened strike.
Continued on back page, col 4

Kinnock traces Scargill 'errors'

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock last night traced the history of the pit strike back to two ballot blunders made by Mr Arthur Scargill.
The Labour leader confirmed on Channel Four's *Face the Press* that he had said last year that the miners' president was destroying the coal industry single-handed and that he was the Labour movement's nearest equivalent to a First World War general.
But he insisted on putting the attacks into context. He said "As a consequence of holding two ballots in a very short period of months in 1982 and 1983, ballots in which the miners turned down by substantial majorities strike action, I felt that the signal was then being given to this government that the miners were lacking in resolution, and were willing to accept orders and closures and a retraction of the industry that previously had not been the case."
"I think that is the message Mrs Thatcher got. I think it is one of the reasons for the appointment of Mr MacGregor, and for the government's view of the coal mining industry."
"Now in those circumstances I thought that Arthur Scargill had been tactically in error."
"In having those two ballots of 82 and 83, in which there was substantial no votes, and that was the context, that was the background in which I used that phrase."

Britann challenge Back page

But Mr Kinnock again criticized Mr Scargill's decision to refuse the miners a national ballot.
He said: "The use of a ballot at the onset of this strike I think would have had only one result. I think it would have been a very substantial yes vote, and that would have had the consequences of giving a coherence to the efforts of the miners to save their pits and secure a development that has not been apparent on occasions during the strike."
"I think that would have been the case then, and I think it would have probably shortened the strike."
Meanwhile, Whitehall sources yesterday confirmed that Mrs Thatcher would have been briefing the Queen on the miner's dispute during her weekend visit to Balmoral with Mr Denis Thatcher.
The Prime Minister returns to Downing Street today. After the limited government reshuffle which is expected tomorrow she will be preparing for Thursday's Cabinet, the first since July, and the first opportunity for a full review of the industrial situation.

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Minister's view of Dublin role in Ulster

By Our Political Correspondent

A Northern Ireland minister said yesterday that the Government accepted that there could be a "pooling" of cross-border sovereignty and that ministers recognized Dublin's role in representing the interests of Ulster's nationalists.

Mr Nicolas Scott, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, said in an interview on London Weekend Television's *From the Shadows of the Gun* that cooperation on security was vital.

He said: "I think it's important that there is no diminution of sovereignty on either side, but there could be a way of tackling the security situation which in a sense involves some pooling of sovereignty by both sovereign governments."

"I don't think the Garda on the Falls Road is the sort of solution which is possible without a clear infringement of sovereignty, but I think there might be ways we could get a mutuality between the two parts of Ireland."

Mr Scott's remarks are bound to provoke unionist hostility and suspicion at a most sensitive moment when Mrs Thatcher is about to appoint a successor to Mr James Prior as Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. Her choice is expected to be announced tomorrow.

But the junior minister's message was underlined yesterday by Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, who spoke of his fears about Ulster's police force in a radio interview.

He said: "All of us share unease about the Royal Ulster Constabulary at the present time in view of a number of things that have happened."

"We have made this clear to the British Government. We have actively represented the nationalists of Northern Ireland and have secured public recognition that we are entitled to do so from the House of Commons."

Envoy was told attack unlikely

Sir Christopher Ewart-Biggs, the murdered British ambassador, was told by Irish police chiefs that his car was unlikely to be the target of a terrorist attack.

The advice was given to the newly-appointed ambassador nine days before he was assassinated by the IRA in 1976. He and a member of his staff died when the car in which they were travelling drove over a big land mine planted by the IRA.

Details of a conference attended by the ambassador and two senior police officers are revealed in a forthcoming book, *Pay, Pack and Follow* written by his widow.

The book includes extracts from Sir Christopher's personal diary while he was ambassador to the Irish Republic. One entry states: "See two officers of the Garda (Irish police). They are not reassuring. They do not seem to have given too much thought to the scenario of an attack. They thought for some reason an attack on the car was unlikely."

Police in Dublin declined to comment.

Public schools advised to abolish use of the cane

Top independent fee-paying schools, including most public schools, have been recommended to consider abolishing caning.

The proposal has come from their policy-making body, the Independent Schools Joint Committee, which represents 1,300 leading fee-paying schools.

It follows circulation of a confidential questionnaire to the three main organizations representing about 700 boys' schools.

They are the Headmasters' Conference (220 public schools heads); more than 400 heads of boys' schools in the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools; and 50 heads belonging to the Society of Headmasters.

The questions they were asked to answer included whether they used the cane or whip and how often.

A spokesman for the committee said yesterday: "Where the school is in any doubt about its policy with regard to corporal punishment, the ISJC recommendation is that the school should consider abolition."

"This is not a sign that boys' schools are going soft. It follows the fact that corporal punishment has been used less and less in the independent sector of education in recent years."

It had been replaced by "more appropriate" punishment such as suspension and detention.

The move comes after a recent decision by Cardinal Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, recommending that Roman Catholic schools should also abolish the cane.

Abolition would bring private schools into line with

recent policy decisions by the Church of England and other educational organizations. Most of the teaching unions have voted to ban the cane.

The Government's proposals to introduce legislation which would allow parents to opt out of letting their children be caned has also been a factor in the fee-paying sector recommendation.

The Government's proposals are likely to cover only state schools, and the independents are not clear where they stand in relation to private schools which take Servicemen's children and to schools which take pupils under the Government's assisted places scheme.

Some of the fee-paying heads are irritated because they feel most schools already use the cane sparingly and consequently a policy decision was not necessary.

Primary pupils 'ill-treated'

Schools inspectors have been called in to a Cornish primary school after allegations that pupils have been ill-treated.

In one incident a girl aged eight is alleged to have been tied to a chair. In another a girl is said to have been told to cover herself in snot to mask the smell after she had wet herself.

Cornwall Education Authority said that the inspectors had been called in on an "intensive basis," with a view to reporting to the Secretary of Education.

The authority said that the inspectors would be looking specifically at the incident where a girl was allegedly tied to a chair, so tightly that it left marks.

Belgrano change of course 'not known'

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Falklands war cabinet decision to sink the General Belgrano was taken at a time when ministers and the Ministry of Defence still believed that the Argentine Cruiser was closing on elements of the task force, according to a report in yesterday's *Observer*.

The paper said that it had been told by naval sources that radio contact with HMS Conqueror, the nuclear submarine which had shadowed the Argentine cruiser since April 30, 1982, had been strictly limited.

"The Conqueror would surface, if it could, receive a single burst of code, transmit its own cyphered report and dive again," the paper said.

"That meant that after the Chequers decision at 1pm on the Sunday (May 2), the first chance to transmit the sinking order was at 2pm. That was also the submarine's first opportunity to transmit its dramatic new intelligence, that the Belgrano had reversed course."

Whitehall documents leaked to Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP

Liberal leader calls for end to secrecy

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, will call today for a cross-party agreement to end excessive secrecy in British public life.

In the foreword to a new book, *The Secrets File*, he says: "The level of secrecy in Britain today has reached proportions that seriously undermine the health of our democracy."

"This is a clause that should have the support of all who are concerned with the quality of that democracy."

Mr Steel calls for the replacement of "the totally unacceptable Official Secrets Act" with a much narrower statute dealing solely with national security. He also urges "a full freedom of information act."

The Secrets File, edited by Des Wilson (Heinemann Educational, £4.95).



Fears in focus: Mrs J Offord, one of a group of residents in Farnborough, Hampshire, who fear that a plane from the air show may crash on their homes, photographing an aircraft flying over her house yesterday, the final day of this year's show.

Mrs Offord, who is married to a British Airways pilot, is sending copies of some of the 200 such pictures she has taken during the past week to the Civil Aviation Authority, in the hope of forestalling similar displays

over residential areas during the next show, in 1986.

"It is going to take a crash before something is done about it," she said yesterday. Her home is two miles from the Farnborough runway (Photograph: Peter Trivnor).

Sage with ever a cross word

By Mark Rosselli

Shrugging aside the challenge of a crossword puzzle, Mr Terry Girdlestone, aged 55, from Bridgwater, Somerset, yesterday won the Collins Crossword championship.

Mr Girdlestone, a technical section leader at British Cellophane, was one of 18 finalists who took part in this year's final at the Park Lane Hotel in London, out of 2,300 entrants who began competing in February.

His average time for the four puzzles in which these solutions appeared, was 11½ minutes, or about 25 seconds for each clue. The runner-up was Mr Paul Best, an advertising director from Reading, in his first final, who averaged 13 minutes a puzzle.

Mr Girdlestone, who won a £500 Harrods' voucher and an Edinburgh Crystal bowl, has now been in six finals; he was runner-up in 1982.

He confessed to having been in serious trouble in the fourth puzzle, when faced with the clue "Burmese Solomon?"

He said: "I realized I was in with a chance and the panic set in. I had to leave the clue and go back to it at the end, and it took me two minutes before I saw that the answer was 'Usage'."

Mr Girdlestone has been doing *The Times* crossword puzzle for more than 35 years.



Mr Terry Girdlestone with his trophy. (Photograph: Dod Miller).

Whitehall to hire private PR

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

A shake-up of the Government's public relations machine now under way will bring many more advertising agencies of the Saatchi and Saatchi mould into Whitehall.

The Government has given orders that the advertising and propaganda services provided by the Central Office of Information are to be paid for directly by departments using them rather than out of common funds.

Official public relations executives say this will lead to greater use of the private sector. Ministers such as Mr Michael Heseltine, at defence, a long-standing critic of the Govern-

ment's in-house information services, and Norman Tebbit, at trade and industry, who disposes of a £2m-a-year publicity budget, are likely to insist on a measure of "privatization".

Several ministries, including energy and the department of Health and Social Security, have started to by-pass the COI advisory committee which is supposed to vet advertising contracts awarded to the private sector.

Uncertainty surrounding the future of the COI is reflected in the Government's decision, as yet unannounced, to defer the appointment of a director-general.

By-elections drive on abolition

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Labour councillors are to force by-elections next year in all seven councils threatened with abolition by the Government.

Elections were predicted by Mr Ken Livingstone, a Labour candidate in the present series of contests in London, and Mr Kevan Coombes, Labour leader of Merseyside County Council.

Mr Livingstone, who was leader of the Greater London Council until he resigned last month to fight a by-election, said that other Labour members of the council would resign next year to force further by-elections. He suggested that some Conservative members might also resign in protest at the Government's handling of the abolition programme.

He explained that when the present Labour majority council had been elected in May, 1981, those who voted for them had expected their term to end after four years. But the Government had cancelled the elections due next May as part

of its programme leading to abolition a year later.

Mr Coombes said there would be by-elections in the six metropolitan county councils which the Government wanted to abolish at the same time as the GLC.

One approach was for all Labour members of the six councils to resign at the same time in order to test public opinion in by-elections. The drawback was that it would leave opposition parties with a chance to dismantle Labour councillors' policies.

Another approach was for several Labour members to resign at different times to force "rolling" by-elections and create a season of embarrassment for the Government.

The key to the four London councils, which are being boycotted by the Conservatives, will be the turnout. A low turnout will enable ministers to claim that the voters share their contempt for the Labour Party's by-election tactic.

Parkinson misses his Cabinet post

By Our Political Correspondent

Mr Cecil Parkinson is missing the excitement of his post in the Cabinet, he says in an interview published today.

The former minister, who resigned in the wake of his affair with Miss Sara Keays, says in the magazine *Options* that he sometimes wishes he was back in office again, but he adds: "I don't regard myself as a Cabinet minister in waiting."

Mr Parkinson says: "I do think running a government department and being a member of the Cabinet is a very exciting, rewarding and stretching occupation."

"Take an issue like the Trident missile system. To be part of the group that takes that

decision is just... They are really big decisions and I think being involved in them is very exciting."

"You are dealing with information that really could be a matter of life or death. It is a little frustrating sitting on the outside, knowing these discussions are going on and you are no longer a part of them."

Mr Parkinson, who resigned from his post as Secretary of State for Trade and Industry during last year's Conservative Party conference, says that he will not be attending next month's conference at Brighton. He will, instead, be at a board meeting in Italy.

New urban farm may be built in dockland

a new urban farm, combining a working farm with the roles of community centre, school and recreational facility, is being proposed for the docklands of south London, (Our Architecture Correspondent writes).

It would replace the existing Surrey Docks Farm, with its 23 goats, 80 chickens, 11 geese, 15 ducks, two donkeys and three beehives, which is being relocated to make way for a redevelopment scheme.

Mr David Turrent of the ECD Partnership, which is architect of the new £200,000 farm, said that two sites on north "Southwark" were being considered. His practice is working with a local architect, Mr Brian Ford.

Surrey Docks Farm receives more than 16,000 visitors a year, most of them children from schools in and near London.

£138,000 for lakes appeal

The National Trust has raised more than £138,000 for its Lake District Landscape Fund, which was launched last March. The trust is hoping to raise about £250,000 a year during the next few years to maintain the landscape in the one-quarter of the Lake District National Park which it owns.

When he launched the appeal, Dr David Bellamy, the botanist, said that because of the pressure of visitors, the Lake District was being "loved to death and it needs to be loved to life again."

2 drown, trapped by seatbelts

A young man and woman, both from Weybridge, Surrey, drowned yesterday, trapped by their seatbelts in a submerged car. Four other people in the back of the car, which plunged into the Wey river, were rescued by ambulance men and taken to hospital with slight injuries.

The car had crashed through a fence and fell 10ft into the river, where it landed on its roof in 5ft of water.

Family reunion

Madrid - Miss Diane Bond, one of two British hitchhikers attacked last Thursday in the hills north of Madrid, was reunited yesterday with Mrs Pamela Greenway, her mother, and her stepfather at the home of the British Consul-General here.

Blaze deaths

Miss Beverley West, aged 40, was found dead on a bed and her mother, Mrs Alwyn West, aged 75, was dead on the floor beside the bed after a fire at their house in Darwin Avenue, Christchurch, Dorset, yesterday.

Toads are back

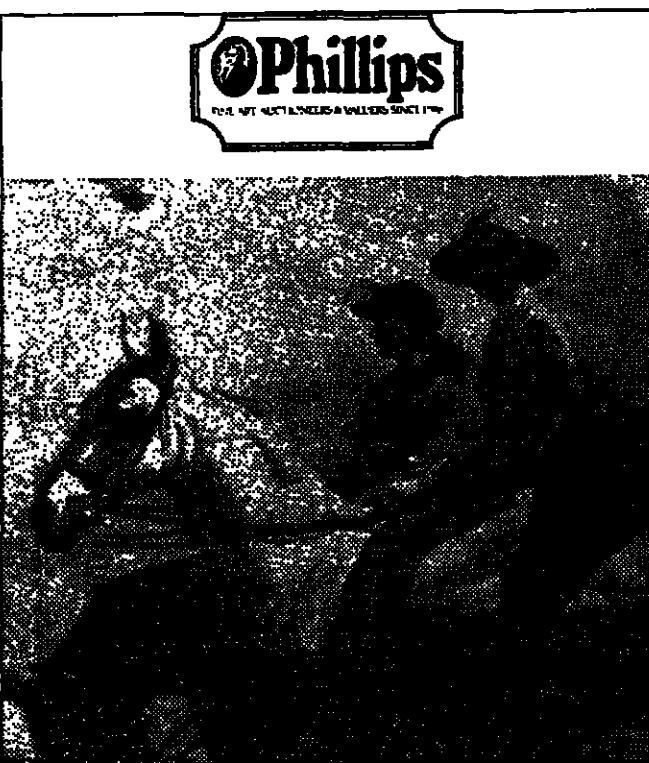
Natterjack toads, which are in danger of extinction, are being reintroduced to East Anglia. Mr Roger Goulby, of Lowestoft, Suffolk, has bred 3,000 tadpoles this summer and they are being released into the wild in Norfolk by the Nature Conservancy Council.

Quads born

Quadruplets were born at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, at the weekend and were reported to be "doing fine". Their parents did not want their identities disclosed.

Escaper caught

James Fitzgerald, a "loyalist" on the run from Magilligan jail in Londonderry, was arrested yesterday when police searched a flat in Shankill Road, Belfast.



FETCHED £12,000 AT PHILLIPS

This detail of a painting by Frederic Whiting shows Binnie and Ailsie, the daughters of Sir John Duffie, out riding. It was sold in our sale of Modern British Paintings, Drawings & Sculpture in June.

Phillips hold weekly sales of paintings on Mondays or Tuesdays. The next Fine Sale of Modern British Paintings will be on Tuesday 13 November and the department is now accepting pictures and sculpture.

For further information please contact James James-Crook on Ext 265.

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Accusation of arms for Russia in holds

By Pearce Wright

The salvage crew trying to rescue the nuclear cargo from the Mont Louis, the French freighter wrecked in the Channel off the Belgian coast, is attempting to place a net over its gaping hold. The purpose is to prevent containers of uranium hexafluoride being washed away in rough seas hampering recovery operations.

Gale force winds caused new delays yesterday. Plans to move a 330ft pontoon by the sunken ship as a breakwater to shelter divers were deferred. Divers were unable to work during the weekend.

An additional controversy has erupted with allegations that the vessel was carrying high technology equipment of strategic importance from France, which the US and its allies had agreed not to supply to the Soviet Union.

The Mont Louis was carry-

ing supplies of uranium hexafluoride from Cherbourg to Riga, where the material was to undergo a process of enrichment, which is a method for increasing the proportion of uranium 235 in the mixture.

Natural uranium extracted from ore contains about 0.7 per cent of the isotope 235. For weapons it is enriched to over 95 per cent uranium-235 and for thermal nuclear reactors between 3 and 5 per cent.

The claim that, in addition to uranium hexafluoride, the ship was carrying other militarily sensitive freight, was made on Saturday by Mr Oswald van Ooteghem, a Belgian senator. The French Ministry of Defence and the ship's owners denied suggestions that there were weapons on board the vessel. However, the owners have said it was carrying engineering parts for the Siberian gas pipeline.

Nevertheless, repeating the

charges, Mr van Ooteghem said last night that the ship was carrying arms which had been transferred from a damaged Soviet vessel.

Calmer seas are needed before the divers can attach lifting gear to the first of the 30 full containers in the Mont Louis. Five empty containers washed away last week were recovered by the salvage team.

The wreck has caused embarrassment on several counts. It showed the extent of a little-known trade in nuclear material and stimulated groups such as Greenpeace and the National Union of Seamen to call for a review of international shipping law governing nuclear materials.

Although uranium hexafluoride is a corrosive compound, the covert nature of its shipment is not to circumvent pollution controls and safety regulations. It is to avoid attracting attention to a mil-

larily useful cargo. There is still anger over the way an earlier consignment of uranium was "diverted" mysteriously to the Middle East 10 years ago.

The arrangement between the French nuclear fuel company, Cogema, and the Soviet Union is equally puzzling to experts. No specialist from the West has seen the enrichment plant used by the Russians.

That aspect is understandable since no Russians have been invited to plants in Britain.

Ironically the French company tried last year to end the contract, which began with a Soviet-French agreement in 1973. The arrangement was made originally when forecasts for Europe predicted a far larger construction plant for the American-type of pressurized water reactors (PWRs), needing 3 per cent to 4 per cent enrichment, than materialized.

Letters, page 13

GRACE HAS 2 YEARS TO LIVE



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Lawyers accused of trying to influence sentencing through choice of judges

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

How the allocation of cases to judges can be manipulated in an attempt to influence sentencing is shown in a report today by the Centre for Criminological Research at Oxford University. At one court there were instances where a solicitor for the prosecution went to the listing officer and pressed for a case to be listed before a judge who had a reputation for tough sentences. At another, defence advocates occasionally tried to bring a case or bail application before one of the "weak" sentencers, the report says.

High proportion of young blacks in custody

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

The high number of young black males sentenced to custody has been disclosed by a research study. Whereas young whites outnumber young blacks by 30 to 1 in the population of the South-east, in youth custody centres the study found a black for every three whites.

The study, by Mr Colin Guest, an assistant prison governor, shows that Asians are less likely to go inside. In the population they are outnumbered 20 to 1 by whites but in custody by 70 to 1. Outside, young Asians outnumber blacks three to two; inside, the blacks outnumber Asians by 22 to 1. The figures come from a study made between 1981 and 1983 of 4,976 young males who passed through the Youth Custody Centre, which comprised 3,659 whites, 1,165 blacks and 52 Asians. Young blacks are about 33 times more likely than young Asians to experience custodial sentences, Mr Guest says.

Corruption inquiry at DPP

By Stewart Teadler, Crime Reporter

Scotland Yard officers surrounded by tight security are investigating allegations of corruption involving officials from the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions. The allegations have been made by a former London detective convicted of corruption. The Yard, confirming the investigation yesterday, said there were a number of allegations of conspiracy and corruption. These matters are said to refer to previous investigations which were carried out by officers of this force. Scotland Yard refuses to say which branch of its detective force is investigating and has refused to give any further details. The statement could suggest that the previous police inquiries may also have been into corruption.

Portfolio Two share £20,000

It was ladies' day in the weekly £20,000 Times Portfolio competition on Saturday. Two shared the dividend, and both have travel on their minds.

Mrs Joan Howarth, aged 48, of Sheffield, a housewife and mother of two teenage daughters, will take her husband Philip, a company secretary at a Mediterranean cruise, because he did all the checking of the card. And he may achieve his ambition of a trip on Concorde as well.

The other £10,000 winner, Mrs Angela Farrant, aged 51, of Drayton St Leonard, Oxford, could hardly wait to confirm her success in Saturday morning. She was off to Lymington for a weekend's sailing on the yacht she and her husband, a farmer, use regularly.

Two people shared the £2,000 daily prize. They are Mrs Elizabeth Brice of St Nicholas, Cardiff, and Mr Jack Cornforth, of Shephard, near Loughborough, in Leicestershire.

The Portfolio game will be continued for the time being: it was originally to have been a game for the summer but because of the continuing demand for cards by new readers Times Newspapers will not end it.

Cards can be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope to The Times Portfolio PO Box 40 Blackburn BB1 6AJ. Existing cards of course remain valid.

Today's list appears on page 16, rules and how to play, Information Service, back page.

Ten injured by carnival fireworks explosions

Ten people were injured, three seriously, on Saturday night when fireworks exploded at a town carnival display.

Rockets and other explosives were sent hurtling into crowds of people watching the display at the annual carnival on Chapel Green, Crowborough, Sussex.

Miss Carol Saunders, aged 17, of Rotherfield, had a rocket embedded in her leg. She was in a satisfactory condition in hospital after an operation last night.

Brett Parrish, aged eight, who suffered leg wounds and Mark Jaenicke, aged six, with head injuries, were also "satisfactory" in hospital.

The three are in hospital at Pembury, near Tunbridge Wells, Kent. Seven others were released after treatment.

Beef may be the cause of patients' deaths

By Nicholas Timmins

Four more patients died during the weekend at Stanley Royd psychiatric hospital in Wakefield, West Yorkshire, bringing the total deaths since the food poisoning outbreak began a fortnight ago to 26.

How many of the deaths are due to the salmonella-like bacteria is unlikely to become clear, however, until autopsies on those who have died are completed during the next few weeks. The number of patients with symptoms of diarrhoea and vomiting rose yesterday to 22, from 16 on Saturday. A number are said to be seriously ill.

Doctors investigating the outbreak pointed out yesterday that it is a hospital such as Stanley Royd with a population of almost 900 patients, many elderly and confined, up to 10 new cases of gastro-enteritis could be expected on any given day without there being any general infection.

They are also trying to establish what went wrong in the cooking and preparation of food at the hospital to allow the infection to become established and why cross-infection from one patient to another occurred. Those who died during the weekend were three women aged 77, 78 and 91 and a man aged 63.

Taking all costs into account, including depreciation, lost interest on money used to buy the car, and insurance, a diesel-powered car of up to two litres costs £249 a month compared with £349 for a 1,500 to 2,000cc petrol car.

UK sales of Range Rovers in August 1983 were a record for a single month since the vehicle was launched in 1970. The number was more than 12 per cent up on the previous highest figure set in August last year.

'Paperwork adds £400 to car costs'

Cars would be nearly £400 cheaper if all the paperwork involved in their production could be eliminated, it is estimated.

Project Odette, a British-led European initiative, aims to save costs by carrying out transactions on computers and visual display terminals.

The new system would transmit invoices, quotations, orders, work schedules and shipping advice to the Automobile Association (Organization for Data Exchange through Telex Transmission in Europe) has been formed by motor manufacturers and suppliers from

Britain, Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

Mr Colin Anthony, chief accountant of the Ford Motor Company in Britain, has been elected chairman. He alone deals with 1,800,000 invoices every year.

A two-litre diesel-engine car can save 4 1/2 p a mile less in running costs than a petrol engine car, according to the Automobile Association.

The savings can be more than 15p a mile with engines larger than two litres. The AA says its engineers have worked out



Chinese festival: London's Chinese community celebrated the autumn Lantern Festival in St Anne's Church Garden, Wardour Street, Soho, yesterday. Left: Srou Tann, aged 12, performing a traditional Dance of Homecoming and Michael Foo, aged three, with something less traditional. (Photographs: John Voos).

Stay-in-Britain holidays gain favour

By Jeremy Warner

Portugal and Spain remain the cheapest of the popular British holiday destinations, according to a brochure published today by Thomas Cook to help people find their most suitable holiday resort.

Britain is the most expensive destination, with holiday costs nearly double those of Portugal after excluding travel and hotel expenses. The figures have been compiled for a cost of holiday living index in the brochure.

More Britons last year took more holidays in Britain than at any time during the past decade and its tourist industry is

expecting a boom next year because of the recent news that foreign package holiday prices are to rise by about 20 per cent.

Mr Ian Bell, chairman of the British Hotels, Restaurants and Caterers Association, said that most hotel prices in Britain would remain the same or rise only in line with inflation.

"By being sensible about price increases, we believe that British holiday resorts will be in an excellent position to capitalize on the huge increases in the cost of overseas packages next year," he said.

The English Tourist Board

said: "There is no doubt that it will benefit Britain as a whole as most prices are expected to rise by no more than the rate of inflation and many prices will be held."

Last year British residents spent a total of 735 million nights away from home - the highest number for 10 years - while their spending on tourism rose by 12 per cent to £9,775m.

Of the total, 545 million nights were spent in Britain - an increase of 7 per cent over 1982 - and £5,350m was spent on trips at home.

Britain's share of all the

nights spent away from home by Britons increased slightly from 73 per cent in 1982 to 74 per cent in 1983.

The "short break" British holiday of between one and three nights is becoming increasingly popular. From a base of 44 million nights in 1974, this sector of the market has since grown consistently, rising a further 9 per cent last year to 70 million nights.

Spending on short holidays showed an even more impressive increase, rising by 18 per cent last year to £725m.

Britain's share of all the

Diabetics' needless risk of blindness

By Nicholas Timmins

Many diabetics are at needless risk of going blind, a leading specialist in diabetes said yesterday.

New laser techniques developed in the past five years for treating eyes meant that doctors could "almost guarantee to most diabetics that they need never fear blindness if their eyes were inspected every year", Dr John Ward, chairman of the British Diabetic Association's medical advisory committee, said yesterday.

But a recent survey by the association, which celebrates its fiftieth anniversary this year, showed that about 30 health authorities had no specialized clinics for treating Britain's 600,000 diabetics.

Dr Ward, a consultant physician at the Royal Hallamshire Hospital in Sheffield, said that in diabetics tiny blood vessels in the eye could grow abnormally and then burst, producing permanent eye damage and blindness. Regular eye checks could detect the changes before the patient was even aware of them, and lasers could then be used to seal up the vessels at an early stage.

Sufficient lasers were probably available to provide the treatment, he said. But the screening facilities did not exist. About 30 health authorities had no specialist diabetes clinics and even in well-established clinics, 70 per cent did not have a room that could be darkened properly to allow eye checks to be made.

"Beside all the drama of heart transplants, which some of us might say should not be done anyway on economic grounds, arguing about whether there is a dark room might seem pretty mundane", Dr Ward said. But diabetes was the biggest single cause of blindness among the working population, and much of that was preventable. It was likely in time, he said that some patients would sue.

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THE SDP ASSEMBLY

Argentina policy • Aid for Third World • Constitution • Housing crisis

Party 'is run by too few people'

Unsure that the SDP organization was in the hands of too few people, Mrs Celia Goodhart, of Kensington, London, said that organization should be the responsibility of an elected body.

One delegate said that the party was 'begging to be given to itself' while the wife of the chairman of the national organization committee, Mrs Celia Goodhart, of Kensington, London, said that organization should be the responsibility of an elected body.

The sub-assembly was crowded with members from the main assembly wishing to discuss the review of the three-year-old constitution of the party.

Mrs Goodhart said: "We are told that the Council for Social Democracy (the policy-making body of the SDP) is only for policy."

Then who can discuss organization of the party, on which our future depends every bit as much as on policy?

The constitution should be changed so that the Council for Social Democracy could also discuss organization. She complained that it was impossible to discover who was on the organization committee, and why, and amid laughter added: "I know who the chairman is, he's not elected."

It should be an elected body and elected not from members of the national committee.

"There are too few people in this party doing too much, and a large number of very able people who could do a bit more."

Miss Sian Marsh (East Surrey) said: "The party is being run by a few people."

She said the party was being run by a few people, and that it was impossible to discover who was on the organization committee, and why, and amid laughter added: "I know who the chairman is, he's not elected."

Much of the earlier discussion on organization centred on the role and structure of area parties, which have been a feature of the SDP from its beginning.

Mr Henry Coates (Bristol) said they must retain the area party concept. He heard people saying that they should go down to a constituency level organization, but that was wrong. Having constituencies working with each other provided a spread of effort and understanding.

Mr Don Groucher (North Humberston) said there were many single constituency area parties already and his impression was that the number was growing. That might cause some dissatisfaction with area parties.

Miss Gillian Aris (South Norfolk) said that they should elect the Council for Social Democracy representatives on the basis of the number of members in area parties.

That was applauded, but Mr Roger Fox, Ealing secretary, said that the bulk of the membership of the party was in the south of England and if the council was elected on the basis of the number of members it would become dominated by the South.



Studies in contemplation: Mr William Rodgers (left), Mr Roy Jenkins, and Dr David Owen at the assembly yesterday (Photographs: Brian Harris).

Britain 'could endanger Argentine democracy'

Reports from John Winder, Sheila Beardsall, and Barbara Day

A friend of President Raul Alfonsín of Argentina warned the SDP Assembly yesterday that the President's standing as a democrat and a man of the centre-left could be endangered, as could the fragile bloom of democracy in Argentina by a negative British attitude on the Falkland Islands.

Mr David Stephens, Lambeth, prospective parliamentary candidate for Luton North, was speaking in a brief debate on the Falklands on the first day of the assembly at Buxton, Derbyshire.

The assembly passed, unamended, a motion stating that, while the view of the Falkland Islanders should be given the fullest consideration, they could not be paramount.

The motion continued that it was essential for the Government of open discussions with the Argentine to reach a settlement in the South Atlantic allowing Britain to abandon the heavy cost of "Fortress Falklands". It added that any settlement should include an arrangement whereby "sovereignty of the Falkland Islands is vested initially either in the United Kingdom or under the auspices of the Organization of American States, or under satisfactory arrangements for joint sovereignty."

The motion also said that any settlement should ensure that Britain maintained undisputed sovereignty over South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

Mr John Roper, former SDP whip in the House of Commons, said in moving the motion that the SDP in 1982 had supported the response to aggression with an ultimate use of force and believed that the situation now demanded that they should look imaginatively for a solution to the problem.

Their first concern was that the Falkland Islanders should go on living in a stable situation, but they should not have an ultimate veto. The cost of "Fortress Falklands" was a distortion of defence policies.

There should be discussion on a range of options that would protect the islanders' interests but indicate a flexibility of British position over sovereignty. They were entitled to argue for a more imaginative and intelligent position by Britain to find a solution in the long-term interests of Britain and the Falkland Islands.

Mr David Stephens said he had for some years been a personal friend and admirer of the President of Argentina and knew how well he was regarded by his own people. "He is a democrat and is after our own hearts, a man of the centre-left."

A negative attitude in Britain encouraged a negative attitude in the dictators of South America as well as in Argentina. In Chile, democrats had been disappointed by the failure of the Argentine and British governments to talk.

Mr Martin Dent, North Staffordshire, said: "What is the point of winning a victory unless you go on to make it secure by making your enemy into your friend (appliance)?"

Mr Dent said that he had written that to The Times when he had been attacked by ministers for daring to suggest that the Lord's Prayer should be said in Spanish at a Falklands service.

Mr Eric O'Brien, former SDP MP for Liverpool, West Derby, asked the conference to read the motion line by line and clause by clause and then to reject it.

Parliament had not been sought by the Falkland Islanders but offered to them by successive governments, foreign secretaries, and by Parliament. Those who had supported it in government should not lightly reject it in opposition.

The responsibility for the breakdown of the negotiations between Britain and the Argentine in Buenos Aires rested firmly with Argentina because it had defied itself that it could play poker with the British negotiators and put sovereignty on the agenda again. The resolution was misguided.

Mr Roper, replying to the debate, said that neither Dr David Owen nor the late Mr Anthony Crosland, former Foreign Secretary, had taken the position of parliamentarity. They should not hold the right position that the British Government was holding.

The motion was agreed.

Housing must be regarded as a commodity and not as a social provision, Mr Jim Daly, chairman of the housing working party, said when opening a debate on an SDP discussion document, *Housing: A Choice for All*.

In the long term, he said, they wanted to see the development of housing as an industry that supplied the market.

Mr Daly was moving a motion which condemned the Government for the worsening housing crisis reflected in falling numbers of new homes, particularly in the public sector, the continuing explosion of prices of homes to buy and to rent, and the scandal of bed and breakfast racketeering.

The motion also endorsed the central proposals in the discussion document, including a call for increased investment in housing by the public, private, and voluntary sectors to ensure an adequate supply of housing and a widening choice for those wishing to rent by encouraging private investment in rented housing through a small amount of public subsidy.

Mr Daly said anyone walking around London, Liverpool, Manchester, and other big cities would see the most appalling evidence of homelessness. People were sleeping in the streets and some people were making a living out of the misery through the horrible experience of bed and breakfasting. He called for a campaign to expose what was happening.

Miss Andrea Dawson-Shepherd, SDP students, said that privately rented accommodation was usually the only kind available to young people. It was a problem to which councils must attend.

Mr Roger Fox, Ealing, said that nothing had given ordinary working people more hope in housing provision than the right to buy. They could not win votes by ending that right.

Mr Malcolm Cusack, chairman of Darlington SDP, said that they should do something about the ailing construction industry. Much time had been wasted by those who had had to draw up projects for housing against a background of stop-go policies.

Mr Michael Goldstone, Merton, south London, asked for the SDP's policy of the right to buy for council tenants with a temporary waiver of that right in areas of severe housing stress to be reviewed. "What is the result of the right to buy policy? The good stuff goes and the rubbish remains. In the rubbish live the poor."

Mr Roger Liddle, replying to the debate on behalf of the national council, said that single homelessness was not just a student problem. One of the greatest inequalities was the inability of young working class single people to set up home on their own. It was a fundamental injustice.

Against the advice of the national council, an amendment seeking to reduce the present discounts on council house sales and calling for safeguards to maintain housing stock, was carried by a small majority.

The motion, with this and other amendments, was carried.

Ministers attacked on housing crisis

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Aid to Third World in our interest, says former MP

Richer nations had a moral obligation to help the developing countries, Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler, SDP Council member and a former MP, told the assembly when moving the council's motion on the Third World.

It was also in Britain's self interest in tackling unemployment that the largest potential customers should have the foreign exchange with which to buy goods and services.

The motion said that the gap in material wealth between industrial and developing countries was unacceptable and that industrialized countries had moral duty to alleviate poverty and promote development in the Third World.

It condemned the policies of the West. It said that Britain should call on Western industrialized nations to coordinate action to achieve worldwide economic growth by expanding West European economies increased aid; a drive against protectionism; and international free trade.

It also said that British policy toward the Third World should promote greater free trade; increase aid to 0.7 per cent of our gross national product; and support, if necessary, during periods of high interest rates, short-term loans from the International Monetary Fund and central banks.

Mr Masoor Meghal, Leicester, said we had to give aid to the third world, not only on humanitarian and economic grounds but also to ensure our own survival. Developed countries could not afford to ignore the fact that a vast sea of poverty which threatened to drown them.

Mr Steve Bone, South Hampshire, said there were two big obstacles to providing money and resources to the third world: the

stagnant economy of the industrialized west and with the ever rising expenditure on armaments.

Mr Anthony Sampson, replying to the debate for the national committee, said the party could not ignore the furious attacks from the right which believed that all aid was wasted.

Linking the question of arms sales with the question of development, he put the party in danger of giving the enemies of aid the ideal excuse for doing nothing.

An amendment was carried, deleting the reference to an unacceptably large gap in material wealth and substituting a declaration that the enormous differences in wealth were morally unacceptable and politically destabilizing.

The motion, with that and other amendments, was then carried.

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Shadow of debt threatens the successes of Milton Keynes

By David Walker Social Policy Correspondent

Milton Keynes is technically bankrupt, and there are fears that Whitehall wrangling over how to put the new town's accounts in order could jeopardize its remarkable story of economic and social development.

Officials in the still rapidly expanding town and in Whitehall now accept that Milton Keynes's assets will never cover its huge capital debt. A recent decision to "suspend" a third of the £763m debt is seen as a stopgap.

In the strictly financial sense the town's government-appointed development corporation has been insolvent for some time. Revenue nowhere near covers the interest it is supposed to pay the Government on loans. It will never break even in the way that the earliest new towns such as Crawley, Harlow and Bracknell eventually paid off their loans

and finally produced a handsome surplus for the Government.

But the Treasury is reluctant to accept that loans made to Milton Keynes will never be repaid. That would mean effectively writing off the accumulated £4,500m debt incurred by the new towns in total.

The later generation of new towns, such as Northampton, Peterborough and Milton Keynes was required to spend much more than Stevenage or Hemel Hempstead on roads and community facilities. Land was dearer and from the mid-1970s the rapid increase in interest rates made their development much more expensive.

A former new town manager commented: "Once we could say that in 2020 Milton Keynes would on conventional accounting terms break even. But in the wider sense of assets created, Milton Keynes has already succeeded - it's a vibrant community, industrialists are clamouring to set up shop, it's the hub of a growth corridor up the M1."

In the tangle of government finance for the new towns, the net cost of Milton Keynes and the other new towns which are still growing is nowadays tiny, as the Government is accruing a substantial income from the assets of the older new towns.

But on paper Milton Keynes's debt to the Exchequer continues to pile up.

Department of the Environment ministers have said in public that the present confusion cannot continue, but so far the Treasury has not agreed to any proposals for writing off past debts.

Officials at the Milton Keynes Development Corporation fear "scare stories" about the debt which they say might confuse paper transactions with the real world of bricks and mortar and the town's continuing healthy development programme.

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Ecologists defend waste plant

Environmental groups and local residents demanding the closure of a chemical waste disposal plant have been asked by Sea Shepherd Conservation to withdraw their opposition.

The international environmental group fears that mounting public pressure to close the Re-Chem incineration plant at Bonnybridge, Stirlingshire, could lead to "wholesale, unregulated pollution of the environment."

The Re-Chem plant specializes in the disposal of high temperature incineration of polychlorinated biphenyls, a toxic industrial pollutant which has a dioxin content.

During the past year, Re-Chem has been criticized by local and national pressure groups after allegations that its emissions may be responsible for cattle deaths on surrounding grazing land.

Attempts have been made to link the plant to sight defects in newly-born children and independent investigation is being carried out for the Scottish Office into an apparent higher than average incidence of leukaemia in the area.

However, Sea Shepherd, which has offices in Britain, Canada and the United States, fears that closure of the plant could cause widespread, illegal dumping of the chemicals.

The organization's Glasgow-based European director, Mr David McColl, said: "It is time for all parties on both sides to make an objective and unemotional assessment of the situation and not allow panic and hysteria to bring about an apparent short-term solution."

"Incineration would at present appear to be the only practical method of disposing of these - undoubtedly highly dangerous chemicals."

Rather than concentrating all attention on companies who destroy this menace, it might be more productive to take action against those who create these materials in the first place."

The scientist will examine other possible threats to survival, such as the chances of Earth colliding with a large asteroid, and the effects of a "nuclear winter."

Other controversial issues include the dangers of boxing and the British Medical Association's call to ban the sport. And the possibility will be raised of a future government using mood-changing drugs to keep the unemployed from rioting.

Senior police officers and Home Office scientists will also talk about the effectiveness of the police force and the results of introducing tape recorded interviews with the suspects and other technical aids.

In addition to talking about subjects which in the past have been taboo, namely astrology and the paranormal, there are papers on the shape of cars and aircraft to come, genetic engineering, alternative medicine, and changes in agriculture and food production.



Last open show: The Woburn silver collection gleaming in the sun yesterday for the last time as Lord and Lady Tavistock set it out for a final outside viewing before it is locked up.

From today they, like the public will only be able to see the Woburn Abbey treasure, estimated to be worth £5m, secreted away inside bullet-proof cases in the crypt of their home in Bedfordshire.

Lord Tavistock has decided to put the silver back on show after the Woburn burglary, but is not taking any security risks.

He said yesterday: "Before the burglars struck, the silver was set out for everyone to see in all its splendour in the abbey. Now people will be able to see it only through glass display cases. It is a great shame."

Village halls are threatened by the tougher hygiene and safety conditions being demanded by some local councils, according to a pressure group, the Village Halls Forum.

There are more than 8,000 such halls in Britain providing facilities for community activities such as dances and jumble sales.

Those most in need of improvement had been built before 1939 and were nearing the end of their useful lives, the forum reported in the latest edition of *Environmental Health*, the journal of the Institution of Environmental Health Officers.

The volunteers who run the halls need to use them for fund-raising activities which enable them to demolish the buildings and replace them with new ones, the forum says.

But if they are barred from using their old halls, they often have no means of raising the money needed to replace them.

Environmental Health (Epsilon Press, Distribution Centre, Blackhorse Road, Leicestershire, LE2 3JQ).

Village halls at risk from council rules

By Hugh Clayton Local Government Correspondent

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Sales of secondhand airliners boom in new trade-in market

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The new air of confidence sweeping through the world's aerospace industries has had a marked impact on sales of second-hand airliners, now a multi-million-dollar business almost as important as second-hand cars to the motor industry.

Airlines drained of cash during the recession and now enjoying a return to profitability, are discovering that the manufacturers are keen to take their old aircraft in part-exchange for new models. And the resulting pool of second-hand jetliners is at last finding a ready market.

Mr Jim Blue, a Boeing vice-president, arrived at Farnborough Air Show last week with five Lockheed TriStars for sale. He was confident of placing some of them and predicted that within a year there would be no second-hand TriStars.

Competition between Boeing, McDonnell-Douglas and Airbus Industrie, the three leading contenders in the big civil jet business, remains fierce, with each claiming that the complicated packages of leaseback deals and part-exchange arrangements mean that in some cases new airliners are all but given away.

Boeing's second-hand section, headed by Mr Blue, was founded 15 months ago and has since sold 15

Another setback for Kohl's Ostpolitik

How the Zhivkov visit came to grief

From Michael Mayan, Bonn

The decision yesterday by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian leader, to call off his visit to Bonn is a further blow to the Kohl Government's attempts to keep open a dialogue with Eastern Europe, and evidence of the determination in Moscow to impose a freeze on East-West relations.

Bulgaria is one of the Soviet Union's warmest and most loyal allies, and until now has also maintained good relations with West Germany. Mr. Zhivkov, whose foreign minister was here in May, was due in Bonn on September 19 for a three-day visit that would have come immediately before the postponed trip by Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader.

Both moves are seen here as a result of Soviet pressure, after the virtual Soviet press campaign against West German "revanchism". Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, a senior Soviet Politburo member, was in Sofia recently to attend anniversary celebrations of the Communist takeover in Bulgaria.

However, Mr. Zhivkov may also have wished to show solidarity with Herr Honecker, who was clearly reluctant to bow to Soviet pressure over his visit. Bulgaria gave quiet support to the East German arguments that dialogue with the West had to continue, and Mr. Zhivkov was aware that had he gone to Bonn, the contrast with Herr Honecker would have humiliated the East German's circumscribed position in the Warsaw Pact.

President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania is also due here next month, but he is not likely to cancel his trip. The Romanians have frequently demonstrated their independence of Moscow in foreign policy, most recently in being the only Warsaw Pact country to attend the Olympic Games.

Herr Honecker pointedly supported this independence when, unlike any Soviet leader, he attended Romania's celebrations last month of the 1944 anti-Nazi coup.

The collapse of the Bulgarian visit unravels the carefully planned Bonn campaign to shore up relations with Eastern Europe at a time of increasing tension between Moscow and Washington. To this end Chancellor Kohl visited Hungary in June, and Bonn was able to entice Mr. Radoslaw Chmielewski, the Czech Foreign Minister and one of the most ardent supporters of the Soviet hard-line, here in July.

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher has pushed hard to be the first Western foreign minister to visit Warsaw since the imposition of martial law and he is expected there in November.

Bonn's plans in continuing Ostpolitik seemed to be succeeding until the Soviet Union began its campaign against West Germany seven weeks ago. That was seen as directed, mainly against Herr Honecker, whose visit would have symbolized the improvement of inner-German relations in spite of NATO's missile deployment. But the Russians were clearly putting



Heavy brigade: Tanks rumbling through Sofia on Saturday during celebrations to mark the fortieth anniversary of Bulgaria's revolution.

pressure on all East European governments.

Poland and Czechoslovakia have been the most vocal in echoing accusations of revanchism and, in an ill omen for the Genscher visit, Warsaw last week challenged Bonn to take concrete steps to improve relations and demonstrate its commitment to the 1970 German-Polish treaty.

The collapse of the Honecker visit has had a domino effect on Bonn's relations with all Eastern Europe, which could signal the end of the policy initiated by the Schmidt Government to maintain bridges to the East despite worsening superpower relations.

A sharp debate is now expected in the Bundestag on Wednesday, when the Govern-

ment will be challenged to defend its handling of the Honecker visit's preparations. Herr Egon Bahr, the Social Democrat disarmament expert, said at the weekend that Moscow was not to blame for the visit's collapse, and Herr Willy Brandt, the SPD chairman, said a chance had been missed to get some movement in East-West relations.

Chile bans pictures in opposition magazines

Santiago (Reuters) - Chile's military Government has banned four opposition magazines from publishing pictures and ordered them to print stories about anti-government protests only on inside pages.

Santiago's chief military officer, General René Vidar, issued the order against *Análisis*, *Así*, *Cauce* and *Fortín Mapocho* after two days of protests last week.

The Government has brought court actions against three of the magazines, which it alleged had subverted law and order and incited protests. But the Appeal Court revoked an earlier order suspending publication of the weekly *Cauce*.

Hundreds of Chileans flocked to the airport yesterday as the body of the French priest, André Jurian, shot dead during last week's protests, was flown back to France.

President Pinochet, meanwhile, led mourners at the funeral of Lieutenant Julio Briones, head of the secret police in the northern city of Copiapó, who was one of two people killed when police and troops stormed a university.

According to official accounts, he and a student were shot dead by extremists from a hill nearby. But the Bishop of Copiapó, Mgr Fernando Ariztia, quoted students present as saying that Lieutenant Briones had been mingling with them for several hours, and was killed by shots fired by police.

A group of British trade union leaders and Labour MPs arrived yesterday for a visit.

Rama Rao takes his fight to the streets before crucial vote

From Michael Hamlyn, Hyderabad

In the heart of the constituency which returned Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, to Parliament four years ago, is the sound of a battle which could well decide the future of Indian politics.

A crucial vote will take place in the Andhra Pradesh state legislature tomorrow to settle who rules here, and the former Chief Minister, just ousted by Mrs. Gandhi's governor (who has since been forced to resign himself), is taking his fight to the streets.

An aging matinee idol who manages to preserve the rather fleshy good looks that made him brilliantly famous, the former Chief Minister, Mr. N. T. Rama Rao, is borne through the streets of Sangareddy, the headquarters town of the Madak constituency, on the top of a van.

A spotlight illuminates him wearing the saffron robes of a holy man, and an ashen religious mark on his forehead, reminding the breathless onlookers of the gods and saints he played on the cinema screen.

"Mrs. Gandhi won this seat by a landslide," said a young

He urges people to come to Hyderabad, the state capital, in hundreds of thousands, perhaps: hoping that this will terrorize any wavering members of the Assembly back into his camp.

In private he is much less impressive. He sits, apparently exhausted by the heart surgery he underwent recently in the United States, hunched over his walking stick. He whispers his responses to questions.

Mr. Rama Rao's dismissal has caused a furore around India, coming, as it does, hard on the heels of the ousting of governments hostile to Mrs. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party in Sikkim and Kashmir.

With a general election due by the turn of the year, it is important for Mrs. Gandhi to control as many state governments as possible. She cannot hope to repeat the landslide she had in 1980, but control of the administration of a state can add another 10 per cent to one's total vote there.

Success in defeating Mr. Rama Rao, therefore, will encourage the central Government to engineer further dismissals in other non-Congress-ruled states. Neighbouring Karnataka, where a Janata-led coalition holds shakily on to power, is a likely target, as is West Bengal where a thrifless Communist Government is getting into financial difficulties.

The immediate beneficiary of the coup in Andhra, Pradesh is Mr. Nandienal Bhaskara Rao, the leader of a breakaway faction of the ruling party, Telugu Desam.

Mr. Rama Rao knew that a split was developing in the Telugu Desam party, but he was nonetheless startled to be told that he was dismissed, when he thought he could count on a majority of Assembly members. He packed his party men off to a resort hotel in the neighbouring state to keep them safe from intimidation or bribery, but Mr. Bhaskara Rao now reckons that 50 of them will support him tomorrow.

If that is the case, then he is safe and the coup will have succeeded. But even if it has, cynics fear that Mr. Bhaskara Rao may not last long. He depends now on the support of the Congress (I) members, and in a month or two that could be withdrawn, leading to stage two or the coup, the imposition of president's rule and complete control in the hands of the central government.



Mr. Rama Rao: Beautiful voice, harsh words.

enthusiast, eyes aglow, "but she has thrown all that away by turning this man out."

When Mr. Rama Rao speaks, his voice has the timbre and the rolling measure of an old-time Shakespearean actor. It is a beautiful voice. The words are not so beautiful: he is threatening mayhem.

"The country is witnessing a revolution," he says, "after my government was dismissed and a puppet regime installed. If justice is not done in the Assembly on September 11 we will launch a bloody revolution to save democracy in India."

The Salvador Dalí controversy

Family rounds on sick painter's three friends

From Richard Wigg, Barcelona

Salvador Dalí, the Catalan painter, was said in a hospital bulletin here yesterday to be suffering breathing difficulties and to have a slight fever. The painter, who is 50, has had a skin transplant operation after burns received in a fire at his home.

Meanwhile, the three friends who had been living with him are at the centre of growing criticism. Speaking for members of the Dalí family, headed by Ammaria, the painter's sister, Señor Gonzalo Serracina told *The Times* yesterday that a legal inquiry was required. It should concern not only the fire at the painter's home but also "possible negligence in the administration of

the artistic patrimony of Salvador and Gala Dalí". The painter's Russian-born wife died in June 1982.

Señor Serracina, who complained of the painter being "surrounded by strangers who kept him from the affection of his family", said he did not know if he had made a new will after Gala's death. But he emphasized that Salvador Dalí's original intention was to leave "all his works" either to Figueras where he was born, or to the Spanish people. A foundation runs the Figueras museum, but the most valuable works are still in the painter's own collection.

An investigating magistrate in, Girona, near the painter's

home at Pubol castle, has just started a second inquiry at the family's request.

This investigation is in addition to one by a local magistrate limited to the fire. A Civil Guard on duty at the time, two nurses and M. Robert Descharnes, the French member of the painter's trio of friends, have given evidence to this second inquiry.

The two other friends are Señor Miguel Domenech, Dalí's lawyer since 1980, who claimed last week that the painter's works are worth more than £50 million and Señor Antoni Fitxot, a Catalan painter.

Señor Serracina said that ultimately it would be for the

Dalí Foundation, of which he is a member, or the Spanish state, to demand a full account of what has happened to Dalí's works.

M. Descharnes was in an incident witnessed by journalists in a leading hotel here on Friday night involving a French publisher of Dalí's engravings and a friend since the 1930s, Pierre Argillet. The publisher said to reporters: "The trio of friends has put all others aside and kept Dalí's business affairs for themselves."

If the painter recovers, Señor Serracina said he hoped his sister who had been estranged from him for many years will be allowed to go and live with him.

'Hijack' skipper faces charges in Spain

From a Correspondent, Madrid

The Spanish Government is to start legal proceedings against Señor Juan Bautista Sanz, the owner-skipper of the trawler *Santa Teresa de Jesús*.

Last week he "hijacked" two soldiers who had boarded his trawler and ordered him to put into Agadir for allegedly fishing illegally in Moroccan waters.

He is facing charges of "gravely infringing" Spain's fishing agreement with Morocco, which could be punishable by a withdrawal of his licence and a fine of 10m pesetas (£45,500).

The Spanish Government is determined to take a strong line in the matter after a week of fruitless negotiations with Señor Sanz to persuade him to return

his boat and himself to the Moroccan port of Agadir.

The soldiers boarded the boat eight days ago after it was found fishing off the Moroccan coast with an out-of-date licence. Señor Sanz gave them a meal and as they snoozed afterwards he headed for the Canary Islands.

After a stay in a military garrison in Lanzarote, soldiers returned to Morocco in a Spanish military aircraft yesterday.

The Spanish authorities were keen to persuade Señor Sanz to return to Agadir to prevent a minor fishery issue escalating into a more serious diplomatic incident involving charges of kidnapping.

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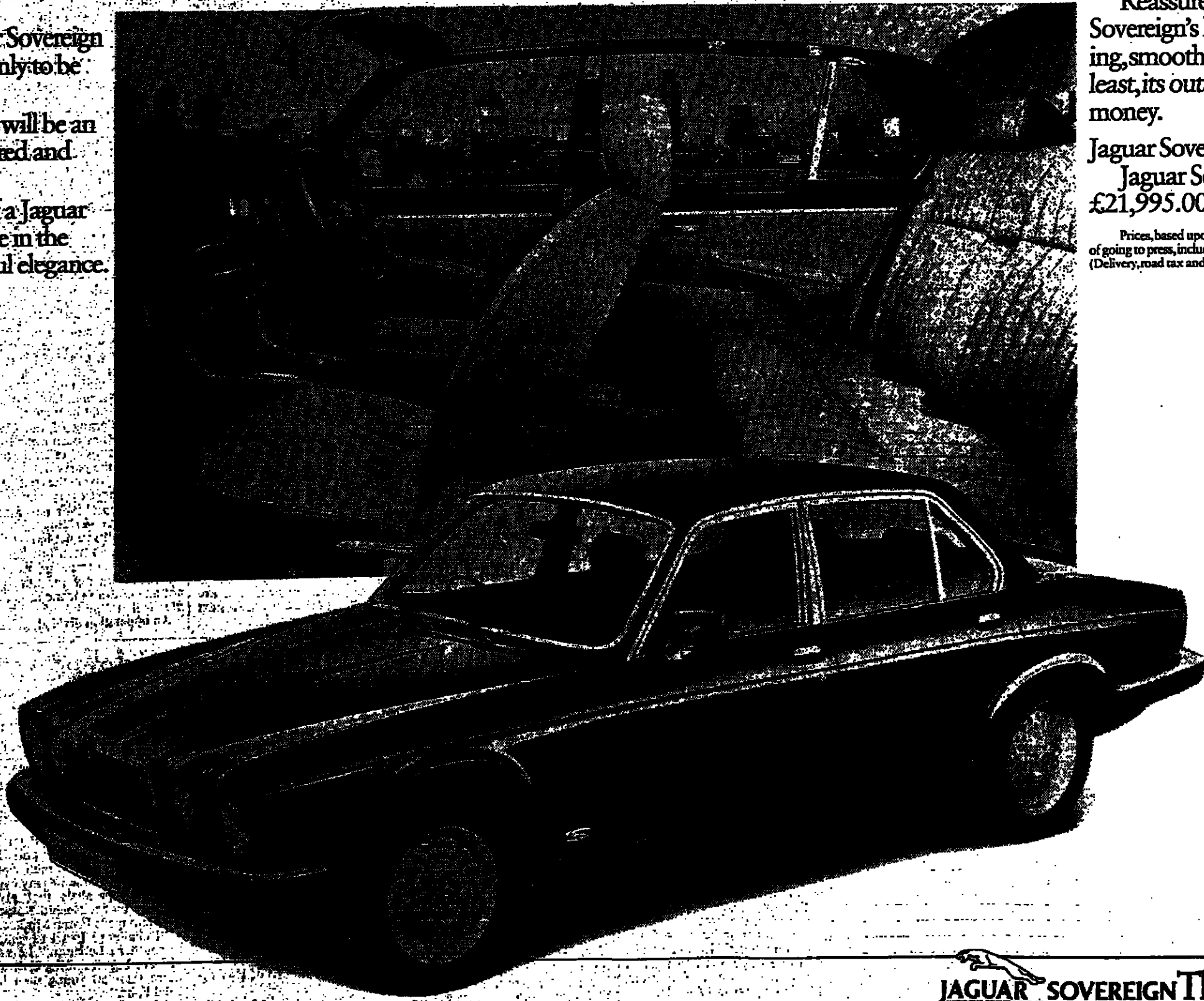
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Police again use teargas in African townships

Black rioters defy ban on meetings

From Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg

There was renewed unrest in African townships over the weekend in which an unidentified black man was shot dead by the police, bringing the total of deaths in two weeks of rioting to 38.

The toll of injured may run into several hundred although the official figure is only 50. A spokesman for the South African police, Major Kobus Van Rooyen, said tear gas and rubber bullets were used to disperse crowds that formed in Sebokeng yesterday in defiance of a 48-hour ban on all gatherings other than bona fide church services until 11 am tomorrow.

The ban covers the magisterial districts of Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark, two industrial centres 40 miles south of Johannesburg, which include the satellite townships of Sharpeville, Sebokeng and Evaton. Those were the scenes of serious riots last week.

Major Van Rooyen said the demonstrators, mainly youths, threw stones at police vehicles and erected makeshift barriers across roads. The police had to intervene twice during the afternoon to restore order, he said. No injuries were reported. On Saturday violence erupted in Katlehong township, 12 miles south-east of Johannesburg, after the funeral of one of the victims of the previous week's rioting there. Some of the mourners attacked the mayor's house, setting it alight.

A policeman guarding the house was attacked with pangas (African machetes), and severely wounded. Another policeman who saw the rioters



Township funeral: Mourners throng round the coffin of one of the four children killed in rioting in Daveyton.

leaving the burning house tried to arrest them and then opened fire when they fled. He killed one man and wounded another.

Another funeral for riot victims in the Daveyton township 20 miles east of Johannesburg, passed off peacefully on Saturday, even though the mourners openly defied restrictions imposed by the local

magistrates on political speech-making and chanting slogans.

The funeral was for three boys and a girl, aged between nine and nineteen years, according to the township's residents, who were shot dead by the police during the riots the previous week. The police denied they were involved, but have given

no other explanation for the deaths. About 3,000 mourners attended, mainly schoolchildren, members of the bereaved families and youths from other areas. There were frequent shouts of "Tambo, Tambo," a reference to Mr Oliver Tambo, the exiled president of the underground African National Congress.

Pallbearers carrying the coffin on to the football pitch where the ceremony was held chanted in Zulu: "We of Umkhonto We Sizwe are ready to sacrifice ourselves to kill all the Boers." Umkhonto We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) is the ANC's guerrilla wing.

Sharpeville letter, back page

Release of detainees challenges Pretoria

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

In a ruling that could make it harder for the South African Government to detain people without trial for unspecified security reasons, a judge in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court has ordered the release of seven persons arrested on the eve of last month's Coloured (mixed-blood) and Indian elections.

Mr Justice B. Law declared last Friday night that the notices served on the seven detainees by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, under the terms of the Internal Security Act were invalid and their arrests unlawful. He ordered them to be released forthwith.

Those released were: Mr Archibald Gumede, the African president of the multi-racial United Democratic Front (UDF); Mr George Sewpersad and Mr M. J. Naidoo, the president and vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress (NIC); Mr Mewa Ramgobin and Mr Billy Nair, both leading NIC members, and two other black activists, Mr Kader Hassim and Mr Bhikuse Kikine.

They were all arrested, along with about 35 other senior figures in the UDF, of which the NIC is an affiliate, on August 21, the day before the elections

to the Coloured chamber of the new tricameral Parliament. The UDF led the campaign for a boycott of the elections to the Parliament.

Mr Justice Law argued that Mr Le Grange had failed to give adequate reasons for the detentions. The minister's statement that he was satisfied that the detainees had been trying to create "a revolutionary climate" was "a conclusion, and [the law] obliged him to give his reasons for arriving at that conclusion, as well as the information upon which his conclusion was based".

Mr Justice Law's ruling is thought to be without precedent. It has generally been accepted hitherto that anyone suspected of a security offence can be held virtually indefinitely.

In another unprecedented ruling, a judge in the Rand Supreme Court has ordered that a security detainee - a term which in South Africa covers those guilty of violence against the state as well as mere political dissidents - is entitled to confidential consultations with his or her lawyer.

The ruling was handed down in the case of Mr Aubrey Mokoena, general secretary of the Release (Nelson) Mandela Campaign.

Lange taxed on defence

From W. P. Reeves, Wellington

Pressure on the Labour Government to broaden its anti-nuclear stance came from the party's annual conference yesterday when it called for New Zealand's withdrawal from Anzus and from all military exercises and alliances with nuclear powers.

The conference also sought the closing of the US Air Force base at Christchurch which is used as a staging post for Antarctic operations.

Mr David Lange, the prime Minister, is believed to have cautioned delegates about the

anti-American mood which developed during the debate which was held in committee. Party sources said he pointed out that many of the criticisms were targeted against the United States. The causes of disarmament and world peace would not be helped by a witch-hunt against one nation while putting blinkers on the activities of others.

Other sources said the conference demands were not likely to find their way into government policy.

Bells ring for Pope in Quebec

From John Best
Ottawa

The Pope flew into Quebec City yesterday to begin his 11-day tour of Canada. He was welcomed by the Governor-General Mrs Jeanne Sauvé, as a "pilgrim of compassion and peace".

Launching his longest tour yet of a single country, the Pope prostrated himself and kissed Canadian soil immediately after leaving the chartered Alitalia aircraft which had brought him from Rome.

He was greeted in brilliant sunshine by Mrs Sauvé, Mr John Turner, the Prime Minister and Mr René Lévesque, the Premier of Quebec, as well as ecclesiastical dignitaries.

Church bells rang out all over Quebec City as the Pope's aircraft touched down 10 minutes ahead of schedule. The Pope's first gestures on emerging from the aircraft before descending the landing ramp were a wave and a smile for the 1,000 or so people waiting at the airport.

After an elaborate arrival ceremony, including a 21-gun salute, the Pope set out on a drive which ultimately was to take him to the basilica in the heart of Old Quebec.

Today the Pope was to visit the St Anne de Beaupré shrine, north-east of Quebec City, then travel by train to Trois-Rivières, between Quebec City and Montreal on the St Lawrence river.

The heaviest security in Canadian history has been laid on for the Pope's visit.

The Pope is to visit all but two of Canada's 10 provinces before returning to Rome from Ottawa on September 20.

● ROME: In a message released shortly after his departure for Canada, the Pope said he planned to visit Yugoslavia "in the near future" (AP reports).

Leading article, page 13

Botswana's ruling party sweeps back to power

Gaborone (AFP) - Botswana's ruling Democratic Party (BDP), in power since the Landlocked southern African country's independence in 1966, has swept back to power after Saturday's general election.

Counting of votes in this country of fewer than a million people continued yesterday with the BDP taking 22 of the 24 parliamentary seats and the opposition Botswana National Front (BNF) taking two seats.

The only significant defeat for the ruling party was when Mr Archie Mogwe, the Foreign Minister, lost his Gaborone

north seat to a businessman, M. Dabutha of the BNF, by 898 votes, the South African Press Association (SAPA) reported.

The other seat captured by the opposition was in the Kanye constituency 60 miles south-west of here.

The BNF leader Mr Kenneth Koma, lost by only 112 votes in a clash with Mr Peter Mmusi, vice-president of Botswana.

But while the BDP won most of the parliamentary seats the BNF has so far won a big majority of town council seats, which were also included in Saturday's poll.

World chess championship



The contenders: Cautious Karpov (left), mercurial Kasparov.

Young titans battle for crown

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

The battle for the world chess championship which opens today between Garry Kasparov, the challenger, and Anatoly Karpov, reigning world champion, will be a "battle of young titans," Moscow chess experts say.

Both are brilliant. "We could be in for a series of hard fought draws before youth triumphs over experience or vice versa," one chess enthusiast remarked.

Kasparov, a swarthy, handsome and well-built Azerbaijani from Baku, is the younger of the two at 21. If he wins, he will become the youngest champion. Kasparov won the right to challenge Karpov last April by beating Vasily Smyslov in a qualifying match in Lithuania. He agrees that he and Karpov are well matched, but noted in an interview with *Soviet Sports* that Karpov had more experience and "a more rational style of play".

As the challenger, Kasparov

said, he had the psychological advantage. "Where imagination counts I am in no way inferior".

A child prodigy in a nation for which chess is an obsession, Kasparov became a chess master at the age of 14. Two years later, he leapt to international fame by defeating 14 grandmasters in a world tournament. And even at that stage he was thought by some to be second only to Karpov.

He is seen by some Soviet officials as arrogant and cynical, although others merely regard him as self-assured and individualistic. He is driven by the ambition to become world champion three years earlier than Karpov did.

Karpov, who became champion nine years ago, has a quite different character and approach. Away from the chess board he has proved a model Soviet citizen, loyally toying the party line. His playing style is correspondingly cautious and methodical.

Kremlin dilemma of guns or butter in succession struggle

From Richard Owen, Moscow

With arms control and defence spending emerging as a policy issue in the Kremlin, the Soviet press gave equal weight at the weekend to speeches by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Grigory Romanov, the two main contenders for the eventual Kremlin succession, giving the impression that the struggle within the Politburo may be more closely fought than previously believed.

But there were no further clues to the fate of Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, who in a sudden and dramatic move was dismissed last week as Chief of Staff and Deputy Defence Minister.

In a speech in Sofia published by *Pravda* yesterday, Mr Gorbachev hinted at a dispute between the military and consumer-minded Kremlin leaders over defence spending, noting that although the state had given "unflinching attention to strengthening the country's defensive capacity" this was "deflecting a considerable part of our resources". He added that the Warsaw Pact could not do otherwise, "we all have to do this".

The removal of Marshal Ogarkov and his replacement as Chief of Staff by Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, is seen to be linked to the leadership question. Although President Chernenko reappeared last week after an absence of nearly two months, his health and political authority appear to have been undermined, and long-term manoeuvring has begun.

The Soviet military have played an increasingly visible role in Soviet politics over the past year, partly because the Politburo faces vital issues which either have military connotations or are the direct result of military decisions. Those include the aftermath of the Korean airliner crisis, arms control issues on land, sea and in space, and relations with Eastern Europe.

Tass said yesterday that relations between the superpowers have fallen to "the lowest level in their entire history" because President Reagan had convinced himself that Washington could conduct arms talks with Moscow only from a position of strength.

Responding to Mr Reagan's interview yesterday with *The Sunday Times* Tass said the President should not be surprised that there were no talks

because he was to blame for this. In his interview Mr Reagan said peace and arms control would be his priorities if he won a second term in November. Tass observed that a choice between peace and destruction was possible, "but for this it is necessary to stop deceiving oneself and others".

Informed sources said Marshal Ogarkov had fallen from grace because of his powerful personality. Party leaders are traditionally suspicious of ambitious senior officers, but he might also be the scapegoat for policy failures.

"Russia has painted itself into a corner on arms control," one Western diplomat said yesterday. "There are no talks going on, and Moscow has to somehow match America with cruise, the MX missile, space weapons, you name it."

As far as medium-range missiles are concerned, the Soviet decision to deploy rockets in Eastern Europe to counter cruise and Pershing 2 is presented as a necessary measure with broad Warsaw Pact support, but in fact has caused tensions behind the scenes between Moscow and two of its normally orthodox allies, Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

Marshal Ogarkov is also thought to have fallen foul of more traditionally minded generals by advocating the development of advanced high-technology weaponry - the export of tanks and heavy rockets.

Sources suggest that Marshal Ogarkov, who had taken a hard line on arms control, was allied with Mr Grigory Romanov, the Politburo member and Central Committee secretary for defence-related industries. Mr Romanov, aged 60, was out of the country when Marshal Ogarkov was dismissed, attending the founding congress of a Communist Party in Ethiopia.

In his speech carried in *Pravda* on Saturday, Mr Romanov launched a bitter attack on the US in language which recalled headline speeches by the Soviet military. He accused Washington of threatening the world with nuclear war, and of staging "barbarous acts of aggression around the globe."

By contrast Mr Gorbachev spoke in Bulgaria about the lack of East-West dialogue, adopting a tone of regret rather than belligerence.

Marchais keeps his distance

From Diana Geddes
Paris

M Georges Marchais, the Communist Party leader, chose the Communist's great annual festival, the Fête de l'Humanité in Paris at the weekend to mark a further shift of the party away from the Government and the Union of the Left.

He stopped short of declaring an actual rupture of the Union of the Left however. In some ways he softened the tone adopted earlier by other leading Communists who had declared that the party no longer formed part of the majority.

That was contradictory to the line taken after the Communist Ministers left the Government last July when the party leadership insisted that the Communists were still in the majority, as opposed to the opposition, and that they would continue to support the Government on those measures which they considered to be "in the right direction".

Mr Marchais, in his speech at the festival, was highly critical of the policies adopted by the Government since June 1982, when economic austerity was introduced. But he said that the Communist still supported a Union of the Left, although "not of the same kind" without explaining what he meant.

The hardening of the Communist line has been clear from the increasingly critical tone adopted in the party newspaper, *L'Humanité*, over the past few weeks. Almost every day some pretext is found for a new attack against the Government.

The Communist-led CGT union has also been toughening its tone and increasing its calls for industrial action. But it is not all certain that the rank and file will follow.

An opposition divided, page 12

Iraq grants asylum to Iranian hijackers

Baghdad (AP) - an Iranian police lieutenant and a man accompanied by his wife and two young children, who hijacked an Iran Air Boeing 727, on a domestic flight on Saturday, freed 71 hostages yesterday at a military airbase in Iraq after being granted political asylum.

Fifty-two passengers were reported to have escaped from the plane during a stopover in Cairo. It was the third Iranian passenger plane hijacked in the past month.

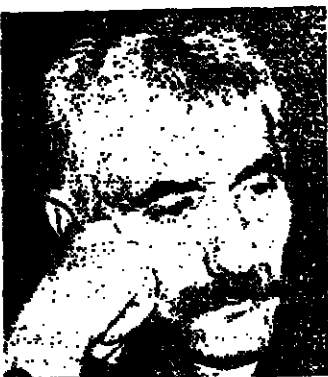
The leader of the hijackers, told reporters they were monarchists opposed to the Khomeini regime, and supported the former Iranian Prime Minister, Mr Shahpour Bakhtiari. But in a statement released in Paris, Mr Bakhtiari condemned hijacking. SADR, LIBYA: President Khomeini of Iran and other senior Iranian officials arrived in Libya on an official visit after three days of talks in Syria (AP reports).

Crime figures drop in US

Washington (Reuters) - Serious crime in the United States declined by 7 per cent in 1983, the biggest drop for 23 years, the FBI said yesterday.

The bureau's annual report said about 120,070,200 crimes were reported last year. There were an estimated 19,308 murders, down 8 per cent from 1982.

Director dies



Yilmaz Guney, the Turkish film director who escaped from prison in 1981 and shared the Cannes film festival's top award in 1982 for *Yol* (The Path) died yesterday in a Paris hospital from stomach cancer. (A P reports) Guney, who was 47 and of Turkish origin, was jailed in Turkey in 1976 for killing a public prosecutor.

Moscow spurns Skinner widow

Moscow (AFP) - The widow of the Midland Bank representative, Dennis Skinner, found dead here on June 17 last year, has been stripped of her Soviet citizenship on the orders of President Chernenko.

The announcement, in a bulletin from the Supreme Soviet, said that Mrs Ludmila Skinner, born in 1946 and living in Britain had been punished for "actions prejudicial to the standing of the Soviet Union". Mrs Skinner told Croydon coroner's court he had cooperated with British intelligence.

Fela rearrested

Lagos (Reuters) - The Nigerian rock star Fela Anikulapo-Kuti was rearrested just a day after being released on bail in a currency smuggling case. Police seized him in mid-sentence during a press conference at his house.

Bolivia arrests

La Paz (Reuters) - Bolivian security forces have arrested several people suspected of plotting to overthrow President Hernán Siles Zuazo. Officials said the plotters intended to launch the coup by killing trade union officials meeting in Cochabamba.

Bush blaze

Dar es Salaam (Reuters) - Three Britons - George and Christine Tardias and Andrew Graham - retracing the journey of the explorer Stanley in Tanzania, have lost their tent, notes, two passports, clothing, cameras and money in a bushfire, the Shihata news agency reported. But they are continuing their 1,200-mile trek.

three months ago. Mr Berri said there was no point in seeking help against Israel at the United Nations after the US veto last week of a resolution condemning the Israelis in southern Lebanon.

"We should escalate the attacks until Israel goes to the United Nations to complain. We achieve victory only after Israel complains."

Whoever is organizing the guerrillas of the so-called Lebanese National Resistance Front has now opened an account for the movement in a Beirut bank, the number of which has been disclosed in a Lebanese magazine, while guerrillas are now giving carefully guarded interviews to Beirut newspapers about their war in the south.

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Prisoners freed by Unita fly to South Africa

Johannesburg (Reuters) - A further 25 prisoners freed by Angolan anti-Government rebels have been flown to South Africa after about six months in captivity.

A Red Cross charter plane brought the captives, including 11 Roman Catholic nuns, to Johannesburg from the main rebel Unita camp at Jamba in southern Angola.

Senator Eduardo Fernandes, the Portuguese consul in Johannesburg, said the group included 13 Portuguese and one Cape Verdean plus 11 nuns from Italy, Colombia, Mexico, Spain and Angola.

Peres fights to preserve deal with Shamir

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv

Mr Shimon Peres's bumpy decade-long climb to the Israeli premiership continued jolting to the last. Having agreed with Mr Yitzhak Shamir that they should take turns running a national unity Government, he was yesterday fighting a move inside his own party to annul the deal. The showdown will take place in a two-day meeting of the party's central committee opening here this afternoon.

The mounting protest centred on the planned appointment of Mr Ariel Sharon, Minister of Commerce and Industry. Critics complained that the appointment rehabilitated the former general.

Suicide units ordered against Israelis

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Amid ever-increasing support from the Lebanese Government for the guerrillas attacking Israel's occupation army in southern Lebanon, Mr Nabih Berri, the Shia Muslim militia leader and a principle minister in President Gemayel's Cabinet, yesterday claimed that he was now issuing orders to guerrillas to make suicide assaults on the Israelis.

More than 50 young Lebanese had been prepared for such attacks. "We shall blow them [the Israelis] up and blow ourselves up with them," Mr Berri told a Shia Muslim rally in the Beirut suburb of Hay El-Selum.

Mr Berri's control on his own Amal militia has weakened over the past two months and his personal call for suicide attacks

on the Israelis, which came at the very end of the rally and had men and women holding automatic weapons chanting *Allahu Akbar* [God is great], may have been intended to increase his own personal political standing.

Nonetheless, Mr Berri is Minister of Justice and his support for the men now attacking the Israeli Army every day only parallels that given recently by Mr Rashid Karami, Mr Gemayel's Prime Minister.

"I challenge Israel to remain in southern Lebanon," he said. "I have begun issuing orders to more than 50 young men like Bilal Fahs."

Mr Fahs committed suicide by driving a car packed with explosives into an Israeli armoured personnel carrier

Chun returns home with little to show for historic visit to Japan

By the time Tokyo police began dismantling the tightest security seen for a foreign visitor, the main beneficiaries of the first visit by a Korean head of state in a thousand years.

The final communiqué inextricably linked stability in the Korean peninsula to peace in East Asia, including Japan, putting Tokyo squarely behind President Chun in the battle of wits with President Kim Il-Sung. But there was precious little else to take home.

One foreign diplomat said: "Even President Reagan got a present to take home in the year-dollar agreement; and his visit was nothing like as historic as President Chun's."

The first clue that all was not well on purely bilateral issues came on the second day of the visit when President Chun, to the surprise of Japanese officials, changed the agenda.

Originally the situation on the Korean peninsula was to have been tackled during the first day's talks. The key issues of bilateral trade and the treatment of Koreans in Japan were to have been discussed by the two heads of government on the second day.

Instead, at the opening of the Friday meeting, the President told Mr. Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, he would prefer to continue talking about security.

From David Watts, Tokyo

President Chun seems to have made the change not only because it was becoming clear that he would have little to show for discussions on the bilateral points but also because there were differences over the handling of North Korea.

In the end the Japanese promised to continue studying the question of Korean residents in Japan and offered more technological cooperation.

In their first discussion on the Korean peninsula Mr. Nakasone emphasized the need to bring North Korea out of its isolation, something with which Japan is well-placed to assist, even though it has no diplomatic relations with Pyongyang.

That apparently set alarm bells ringing with the South Korean President, because he told Mr. Nakasone to be cautious in approaching the North. The Southers are afraid that Pyongyang will be "emboldened" if the Japanese move too fast.

Mr. Soon Young Hong, President Chun's secretary for political affairs, said: "We now expect the Japanese to consult us even more closely."

The Japanese hosts tried to get things moving with their policy of softening up the North by inviting to a diplomatic reception the ambassadors of the only two countries which appear able to influence the unpredictable North - the Soviet Union and China. Both

countries stayed away from the party, as did all the other countries on the Eastern block.

Although Japan was not able to play the go-between on this occasion it has retained its freedom of diplomatic action vis-à-vis the North.

On the day President Chun left the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Shintaro Abe, said he hoped negotiations for a new fishing agreement with North Korea would be resumed soon.

The most striking indication of the desire to lessen tensions in the peninsula came in the communiqué's reference to the shooting down of Korean Airlines flight 007.

Just as Korean Airlines has revamped its image with new colour schemes and a new name (Korean Air) so the two leaders merely "recalled" the incident of little more than a year ago and the Rangoon bombing.

They pledged to continue their efforts to prevent such things happening in the future, a statement peculiarly out of kilter with their joint agreement that North Korea is nothing if not unpredictable.

● **SELL OUT JIBE:** North Korea yesterday rejected Japan's apology for its 35-rule over the Korean peninsula, and called president's Chun's visit to Japan a "disgraceful sell-out" (Reuters reports).

Land of drought and dissent

Revolutionary regime comes out of shadow

Ten years ago, on September 12, 1974 Emperor Haile Selassie was deposed and the ancient Ethiopian empire with its feudal society began the tortuous and often painful transition to a Marxist-Leninist state. Charles Harrison reports from Addis Ababa on its progress.

Revolutionary Ethiopia this week celebrates its first decade with the long-awaited launch of its first political party and the adoption of a constitution. These events mark the completion of 10 years of leadership by the Derg.

ETHIOPIA TEN YEARS ON Part 1

The term means shadow in Amharic, and aptly conveys the Derg's faceless nature, especially in its early years when it was often difficult to say who was wielding power.

Today a massive statue of Lenin dominates the centre of Addis Ababa, and the statues of the Emperor which formerly proclaimed the unique (but highly visible) leadership of those years have disappeared.

The Marxist-Leninist revolution began early in 1974 with student demonstrations against the inept handling of a famine relief operation. It led later to the loss of thousands of lives of students, workers and senior officials, as well as members of the imperial family and the old regime, in often pointless and indiscriminate purges.



Changing face of Ethiopia: The feudal regime of Emperor Haile Selassie (left) gave way a decade ago to the Marxist-Leninist Lieutenant Mengistu.

Many members of the old regime were able to leave the country and are now living in exile. Some have gone back or have paid visits to relatives in Ethiopia and have not been molested.

The Coptic Church continues to function, and represents the strongest religious influence in Ethiopia.

Land and other assets are now nationalized, and state institutions on the Soviet model have taken shape. The feudal landlords have gone but the peasant farmers are still there. State farms even now account for a very small proportion of the agricultural land.

Millions are dependent on famine relief food, for which the Ethiopian Government is appealing to the international community. Most of Ethiopia's 31 million population have little interest in political ideology. They welcomed the land nationalization which wiped out the feudal landlords, but they have tended to resent attempts to "organize" them ideologically.

cally or to change their traditional land-use systems.

Coffee is the main export, followed by cotton, tea, hides and skins and refined petroleum products (from the refinery at Asmara on the Red Sea coast). Tourism, once a useful source of income, hardly exists, though there is great potential for its revival.

New industries have been developed, mainly with Soviet-block aid, including sugar, textiles, cement, edible oils and vehicle assembly. Ethiopia even produces its own wines, a legacy of the days of Italian influence.

The Committee to Organize a Workers' Party (COWP), formed at the end of 1979, has taken five years to produce an acceptable framework. The Soviet Union has been pushing for the development of the party, and has been impatient at the delay.

Despite the strong Soviet influence, Ethiopia has been turning increasingly to the West for development aid. Compensation is now being paid for foreign businesses which were nationalized after the revolution, and the British group, Mitchell Cotts, has not only reached agreement on compensation for its former cotton plantations, but has received the first instalment.

The European Community is already the biggest aid donor, and the World Bank group has agreed to provide cash for agricultural and communication projects.

Tomorrow: Ethiopia's wars

European notebook

The cracked record starts to spin again

Like a cracked record, the EEC has started to turn again after the summer break. The community is running out of money, Britain is to blame, says the record.

In fact Britain last week did deny the Community immediate access to the extra money the Commission says is exceptionally needed if the EEC is to obey its own laws and balance its books this year.

After two days of the verbal equivalent of Indian arm wrestling in Brussels, Britain still withstood the pressure from the other nine countries plus the Commission and refused to endorse extra money for the Community.

Before it does so, Britain means to write further concessions out of the Community. As Britain sees it, those concessions include important reforms which are in the best interests of the Community.

For Britain there are short and long-term issues at stake. The short-term issue is the promised rebates for 1983 and 1984 which Mrs Margaret Thatcher knows she must get if she is not to lose enormous face on the domestic political front.

But the long-term issue is the really important one. That is to agree a radical and meaningful reform of the way in which EEC spending is controlled. The reform was promised in vague outline at the Fontainebleau European

summit in June but the words so far have as much bite as a soggy set of gums. Britain is prepared to make a loan of £120m to the Community this year towards paying its bills but it will do so only once its short and long-term objectives have been achieved. It believes that at that price the deal would be a bargain.

The most important part of that bargain needs to be struck next weekend during an informal meeting of finance ministers in the Irish Republic. Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will then have to try to make his nine opposite numbers accept a meaningful set of rules to control spending.

The signs for that so far are bad. The French gave a clear warning last week that they can never accept the kind of controls Britain insists are necessary. Other countries are also showing extreme reluctance to accept anything like as stringent controls as will be needed to get the agreement through the House of Commons.

But the need for budgetary reforms led Mrs Thatcher five years ago to launch her weary crusade to reform the EEC and she is unlikely to give way now at a time when she needs to show the miners that her resolve is infinite.

That means that the cracked "Britain is to blame" record is likely to be played more loudly and frequently than ever in the weeks to come in Brussels.

Ian Murray

Cambodia conflict worsens

From Neil Kelly Bangkok

The fighting between Vietnam and resistance forces in Cambodia has worsened, according to Dr Wilhelm Pahr, the chairman of the United Nations International Conference on Kampuchea.

Speaking in Bangkok, Dr Pahr said he was concerned about the reported increase in the vietnamization of Cambodia. He understood more than half a million Vietnamese settlers were in the country.

Dr Pahr is in South-East Asia to put new ideas on the setting of the Cambodian problem to governments in the region. He said he had found complete support for one of them, an international restoration programme for Cambodia's ancient city, Angkor Wat, which he said would disappear if something were not done to stop the ravages of war and neglect.

Dr Pahr's idea is to have Angkor declared an open, neutral city free from military activities. He did not disclose his other proposals because he had not discussed them yet with all governments but together they might bring a Cambodian settlement a little way forward.

● **HANOI:** Mr Paul Harding held talks here yesterday with Vietnam's Prime Minister, Mr Pham Van Dong, on the question of Indo-Chinese refugees (AFP reports).

Mr Harding is visiting Ho Chi Minh City today to inspect six Cambodian refugees camped near by. He has also met here Mr Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnam Foreign Minister, and the Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Ha Van Lau.

Typhoon hits Chinese factories

Peking (Reuters) - Typhoon Uke, which caused severe damage in the Philippines last week, has wreaked havoc in southern China, the semi-official domestic news agency China News Service, said yesterday.

It said 13 people were missing at sea off Beihai city after hurricane-force winds swept the coast of Guangxi region on Thursday, destroying fishing boats.

Factories and houses collapsed in Beihai and similar damage was reported in Qinzhou, Fangcheng and the area around the regional capital, of Nanning, according to Guangxi radio.

It was the worst typhoon to hit Guangxi since 1954, the news agency said. It hit wide areas up to 95 miles inland, destroying 30,000 acres of sugar cane in Fangcheng county.

China pledges Hongkong church freedom

Peking (Reuters) - China will allow religious freedom in Hong Kong when it takes over in 1997 and local churches will run their own affairs, according to Mr Ji Pengfei, China's senior official for Hong Kong and Macao affairs.

Religion in Hong Kong and the mainland will be on an equal footing with none subordinate to any others, Mr Ji said. "Exchanges will be encouraged," he told a Protestant delegation from Hong Kong.

Mr Ji promised that all church social welfare institutions would be retained.

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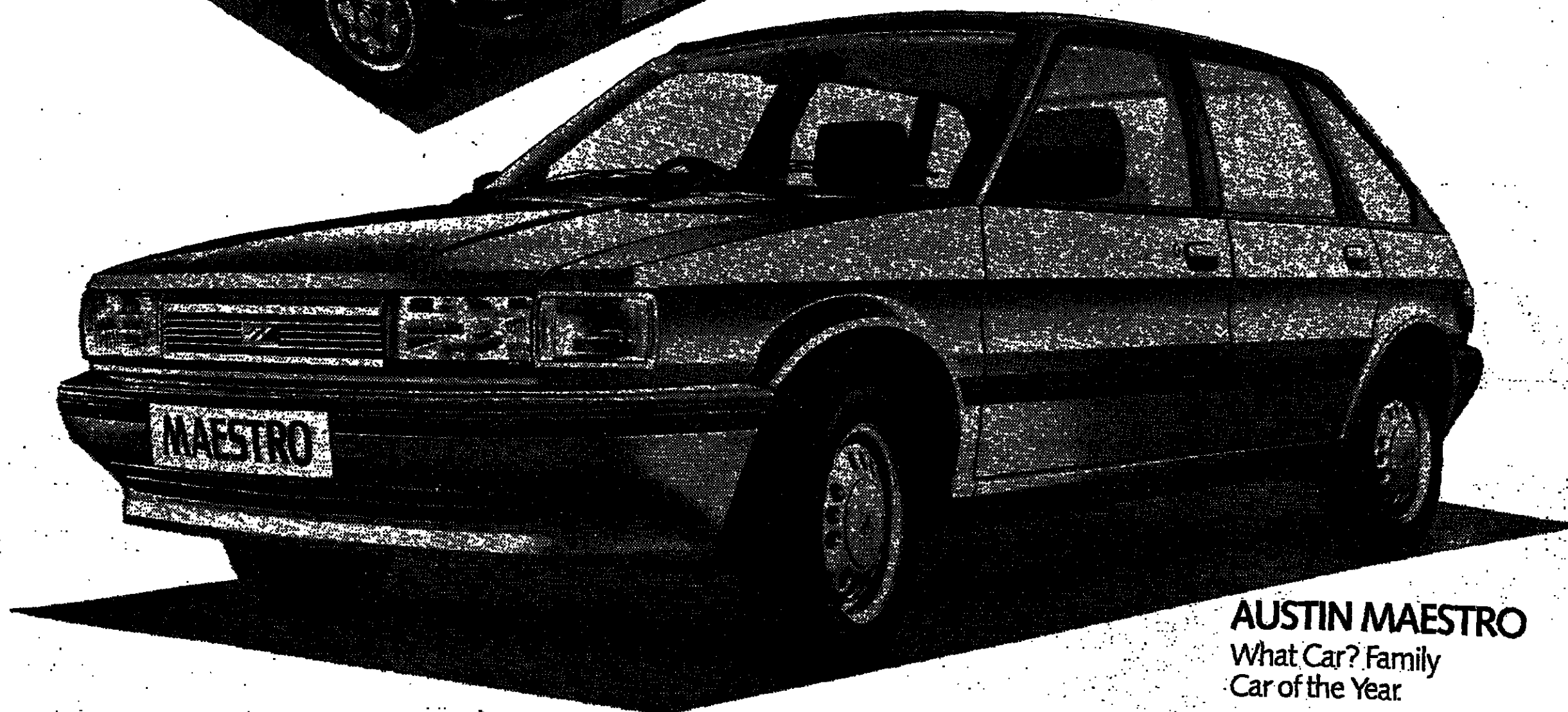
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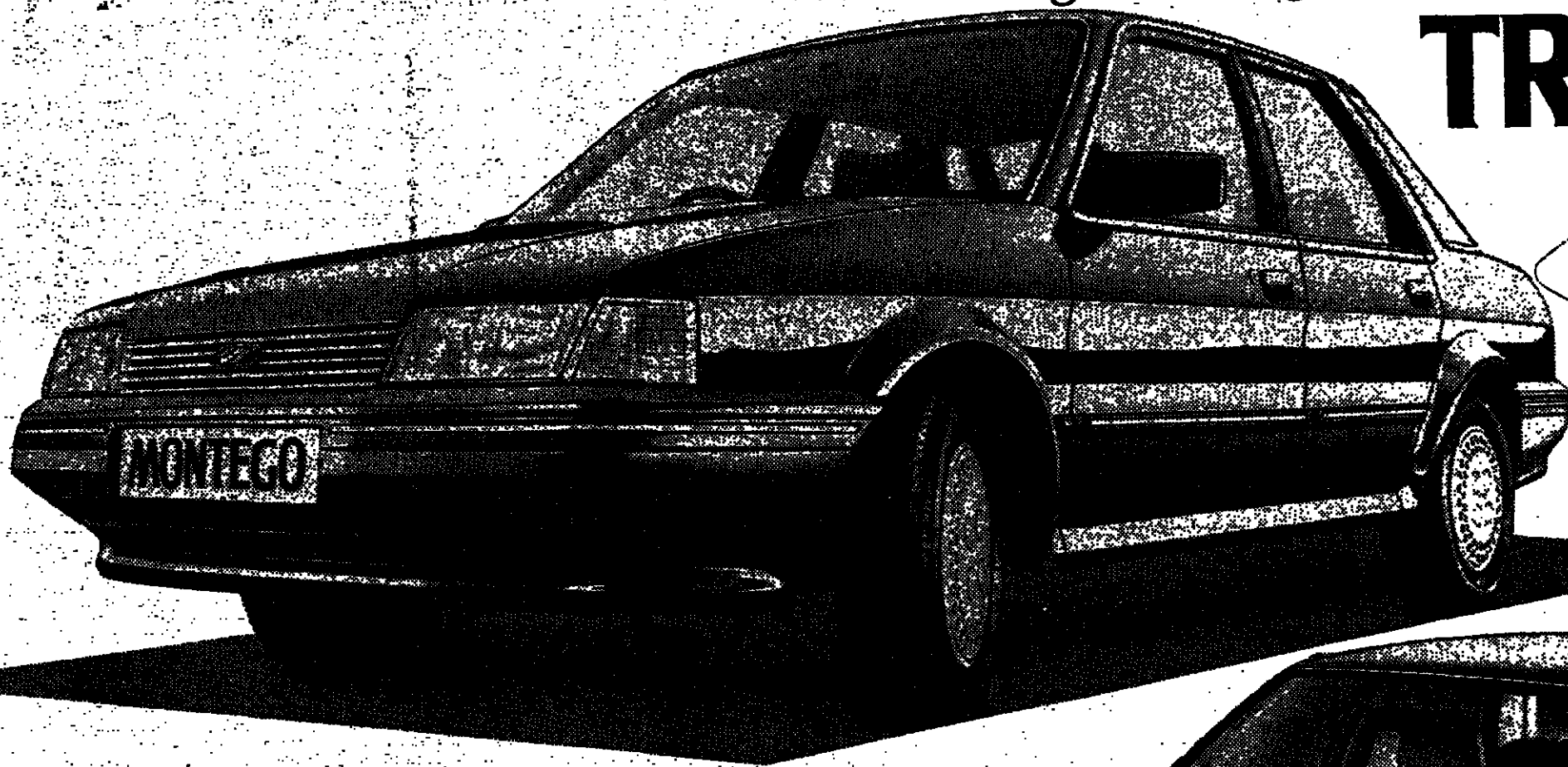
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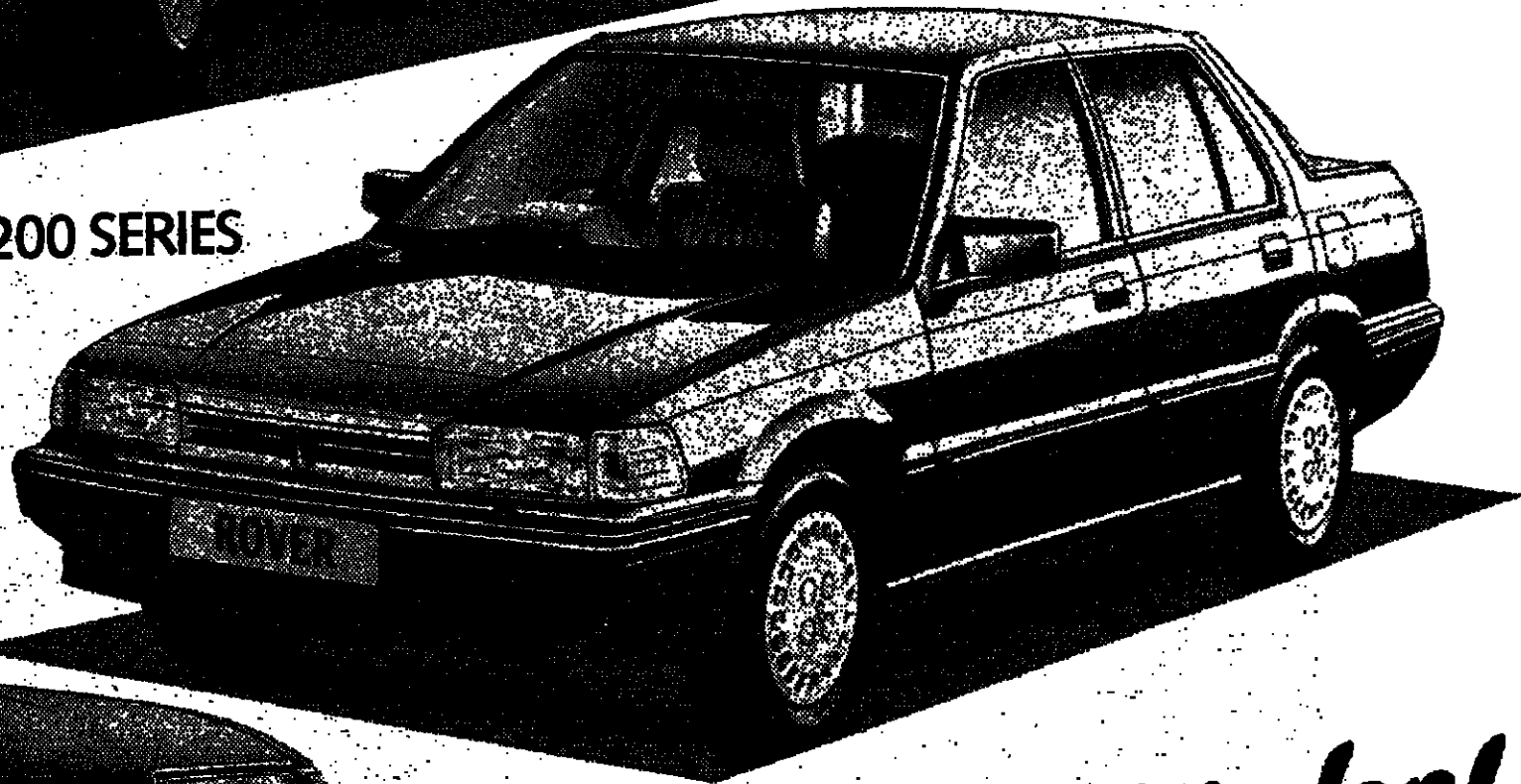


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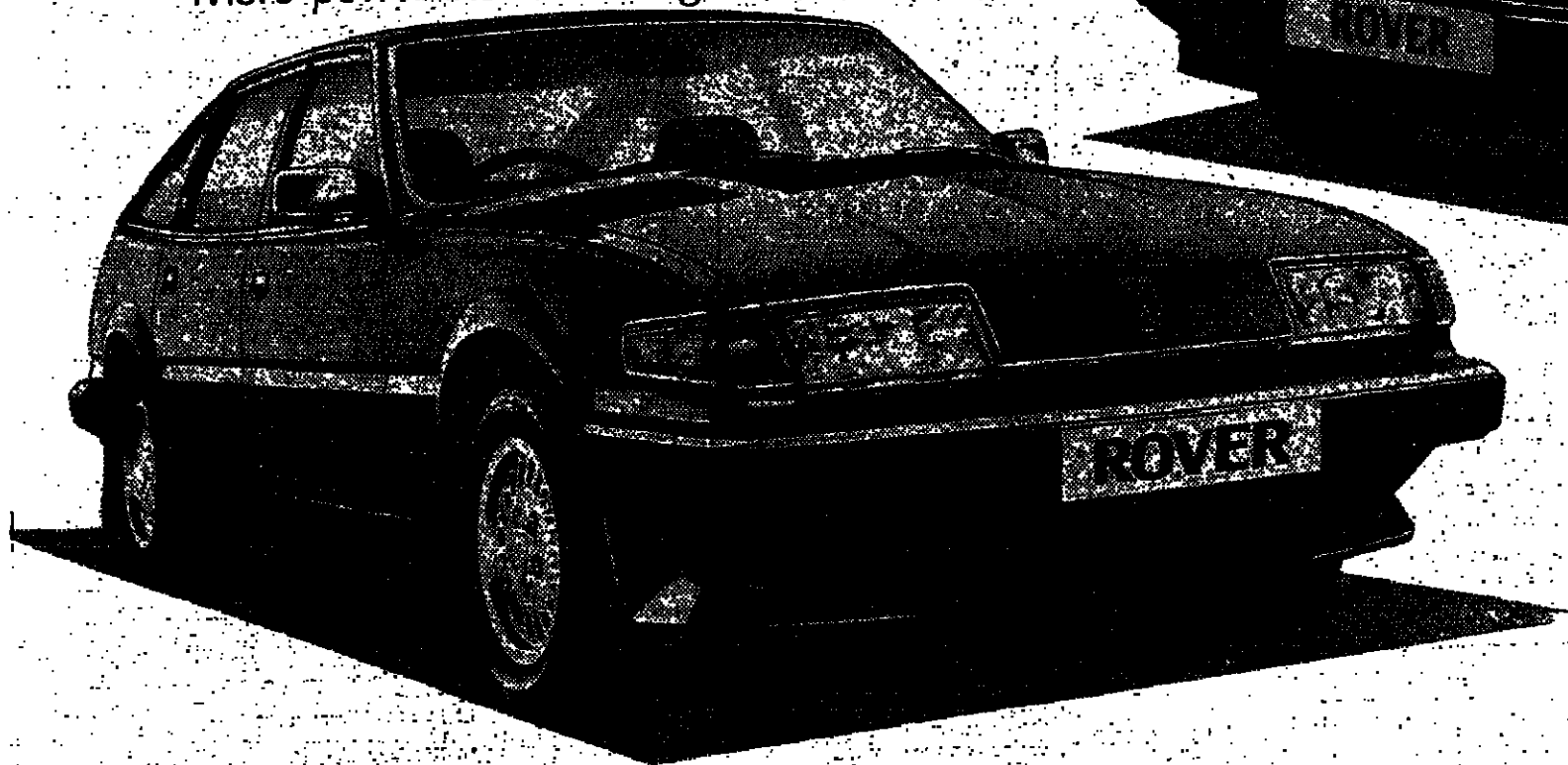
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Design for living

INNER CITY VISIONS

Each great city has its wrong side of the tracks, where urban neglect is at its ugliest. Revitalizing these areas is a massive task. In London, such a wasteland is the South Bank, on the "wrong" side of the Thames. In a three-part series, top architects commissioned by The Times offer their rescue plans. Today, our architecture correspondent, Charles Knevitt, explains the scale of the problem.

The British habit of haphazard planning has created cities of great beauty by accident, and urban disaster areas by design - sometimes within the same few square miles. Small-scale thinking and lack of vision have often resulted in failure to cope with the wider problems. These problems may be magnified and multiplied when the metropolitan councils disappear. Britain will have no overall strategic authorities to administer city planning as a whole.

The South Bank of London is a vivid example of how a wasteland can spread in the heart of a great city. Too much planning of the wrong sort, particularly since the end of the Second World War, combined with commercial greed, political wrangling and bureaucratic sloth, has produced a huge area that is broken down, derelict and depressed.

How can it be revived? The Times has commissioned some of the country's leading architects to submit their blueprints for action, and we will be publishing their ideas over the next two days. The architects are Peter Cook, Alison and Peter Smithson, Will Alsop and Ahrends, Burton & Koralek.

All of the proposals are radical. They include dividing the Thames with a translucent wall, and creating a lagoon. Some of them are realizable in their entirety or in part. Each would require a single authority to execute their strategy.

When Michael Heseltine was asked a few years ago why he would not set up a strategic planning authority for the capital's riverside, he replied: "We are not building Haussmann's Paris". Yet Baron Haussmann's vision and conviction, even some of his ruthlessness - may be just what the South Bank needs.

The great cities of Europe have tried to preserve the best of the past and to ensure that in building tomorrow's heritage, they do not destroy the unique sense of "place" which each enjoys. Mistakes occur, but usually they are the result of not enforcing policy, rather than



VAUXHALL CROSS
The Esso and Efra sites either side of Vauxhall Bridge have been blighted for more than 25 years. During that time there have been 17 different schemes for the Esso site, including the infamous 5000ft Green Giant office block, thrown out by the then Environment Secretary, Michael Heseltine.

Then three years ago, Mr Heseltine announced that if a developer held an architectural competition for the neighbouring sites, he would use special powers through Parliament to by-pass normal planning procedures. In July 1982 it was announced that architects Sebire, Alsop & Hapgood had beaten 127 other entrants with a series of huge glass towers for offices and housing on the river front.

But Mr Ronald Lyon, the property developer behind the scheme, who represented Middle East investors, went into voluntary liquidation last year and the ambitious plan remains on the shelf.

Even using powers normally reserved for building power stations and setting up new town development corporations, the Environment Secretary could not ensure the future of the site, within view of the riverside terraces at the House of Commons.

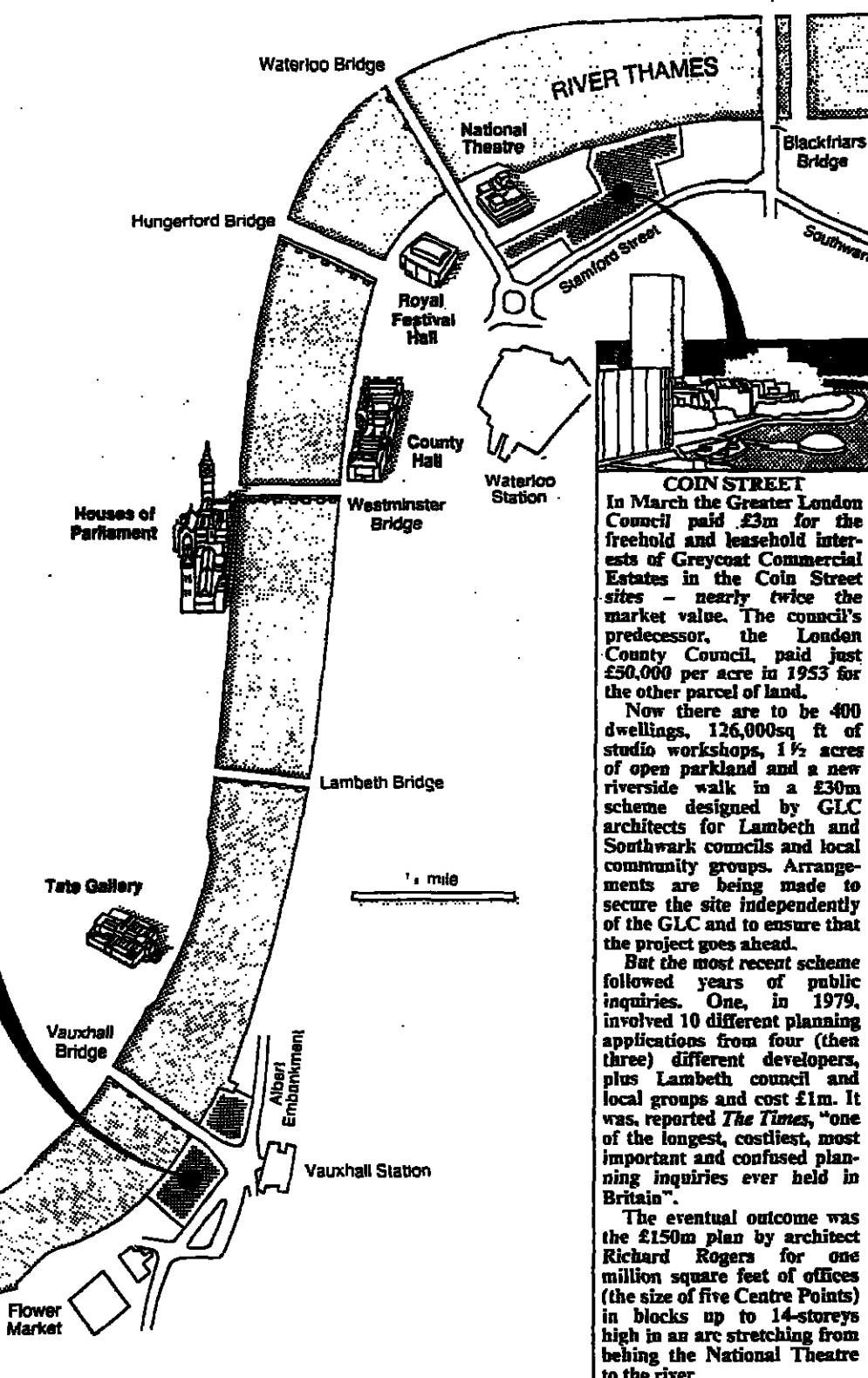
being too vigorous in their application of it.

The same could be said of some British cities, including London. Within the capital, unrestrained market forces and successful lobbying by vested interests have created soulless places and have denied a socially-enhancing "mix" of uses.

Think of London and most of the images which you conjure up are probably of public buildings on - or seen from - the Thames: the Houses of Parliament with Big Ben's clock tower; Somerset House; the dome of St Paul's; Tower Bridge. But turn your back on all that and look the other way, and what a different prospect: derelict sites, untouched for a quarter of a century; disused and broken wharves; speculative office blocks; forbidding grey bunkers which house the arts - an urban wasteland.

Where is the vision which could make something of all these complexities and contradictions? In a survey three years ago for the *Architects' Journal*, I discovered that there were 52 major developments planned for the riverside on the five mile stretch between Battersea and Bermondsey, worth some £1,200m and including more than 10 million sq ft of offices. Yet much of it was unwelcome, and certainly not strategically planned.

The South Bank has been looking for a role ever since the 1951 Festival of Britain. River traffic waned in the years that followed as trade moved downstream to Tilbury, leaving warehouses abandoned with only the memories and aromas of exotic cargoes. Between 1968 and 1981, the number of operational wharves dwindled from 138 to less than 35 and it has continued to decline. The Port of London Authority transferred its land to the



COIN STREET

In March the Greater London Council paid £3m for the freehold and leasehold interests of Greycoat Commercial Estates in the Coin Street sites - nearly twice the market value. The council's predecessor, the London County Council, paid just £50,000 per acre in 1953 for the other parcel of land.

Now there are to be 400 dwellings, 126,000 sq ft of studio workshops, 1½ acres of open parkland and a new riverside walk in a £30m scheme designed by GLC architects for Lambeth and Southwark councils and local community groups. Arrangements are being made to secure the site independently of the GLC and to ensure that the project goes ahead.

But the most recent scheme followed years of public inquiries. One, in 1979, involved 10 different planning applications from four (then three) different developers, plus Lambeth council and local groups and cost £1m. It was reported *The Times*, "one of the longest, costliest, most important and confused planning inquiries ever held in Britain".

The eventual outcome was the £150m plan by architect Richard Rogers for one million square feet of offices (the size of five Centre Points) in blocks up to 14-stories high in an area stretching from behind the National Theatre to the river.

GLOBE THEATRE RECONSTRUCTION

The American film producer, Sam Wanamaker, is trying to raise £2m for phase one mostly in America, to build an exact replica of Shakespeare's Globe Theatre near its original site at Bankside. Work could start next spring.

Architect Theo Crosby, of Pentagram, has been working on the design of the new "big O" for several years and the comfort of the theatre-goers will be sacrificed for authenticity: the auditorium will be open to the sky and there will be no electric lighting.

Associated with the reconstruction is a commercial office development of about 100,000 sq ft, retail outlets and a restaurant. The plan went to a public inquiry in 1980 and was approved.

At the nearby Bankside Power Station, Battersea's younger brother and considered to be more distinguished than the listed "Colossus", Southwark council has plans to pull it down and build local authority housing there.

LONDON BRIDGE CITY

Demolition work is well underway at Hay's Wharf, the huge site between London Bridge and Tower Bridge, opposite the Tower of London, for construction to start on the first phase of the £200m scheme. The developer, St Martin's Property Corporation, represents the Kuwaiti royal family through the Kuwait Investment Office.

Over the next few years two million square feet of offices will be built - equivalent to 10 Centre Points. The first phase, of 800,000 sq ft, will be the workplace of 6,000 people. There will also be housing, shops and light industrial units on the site, although plans for local authority housing will not go ahead without the agreement of Southwark council.

The recent decision to start work follows the controversial decision by the Environment Secretary, Patrick Jenkin, to grant planning permission to the London Dockland Development Corporation, on behalf of St Martin's. Special powers were used which only apply to development corporations; and the scheme was approved before it was seen by the public.

London Bridge City is the latest in a series of schemes for the site. In 1971 there was a plan to flatten everything to make way for two hotels, 600 flats and an office development.



BUTLERS WHARF

Sir Terence Conran, chairman of Habitat-66, is the man behind the £30m plan to transform 12 acres of derelict warehouses at Butlers Wharf into a mixed development of flats, workshops, a museum, children's theatre, shops, an hotel and offices.

It received outline planning consent from London Dockland Development Corporation, and a contract was signed with the builder to start work at the end of May, days before the imposition of 15 per cent VAT would have made a large part of the project unviable. As it is, there are 17 VAT: exempt listed buildings.

The "Covent Garden style development", as it is being called, has been opposed by local people in the North Southwark Community Development Group. They say that it should be used to provide for 9,000 unemployed and homes for 2,000 families. On the neighbouring New Concordia Wharf, another listed Victorian warehouse has been converted into flats.

was Mr Heseltine, then Environment Secretary, turning them all down and calling another inquiry two years later.

The Government has also intervened in its use of special powers to try to by-pass the normal planning system entirely. Such a case was when Mr Heseltine persuaded Parliament to grant permission to a huge development on two sites (Esso and Efra) at Vauxhall Cross, provided Mr Ronald Lyon, the property developer, staged an architectural competition.

It was the first time such powers were used for a private, commercial development, rather than for some major public works such as a nuclear power station or motorway. In the end, Mr Lyon went into voluntary liquidation and the plan was shelved. It was the seventeenth post-war plan for the Esso site.

Current legislation to rid London of its strategic planning

authority does not bode well for the future of the South Bank, either. It is unlikely that a free market will succeed where too much planning and a surfeit of bureaucratic interference have manifestly failed in the past.

To his great credit, Cedric Price has refused to be "de-commissioned" from his Waterloo area study and works unfunded by the GLC.

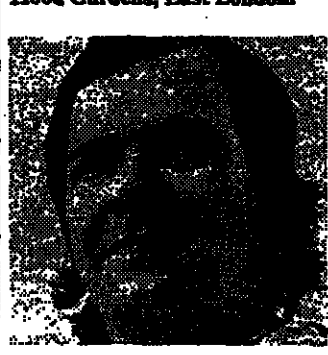
His final proposals, expected shortly, will be an important ingredient for any future strategy. Similarly, the announcement in July that Battersea power station is to be turned into a £40-million fun palace must offer some hope for regenerating the whole area.

Perhaps the single most important factor in giving life back to the South Bank is the recognition that it has three roles to play, not one: as an area of national, metropolitan and local importance.

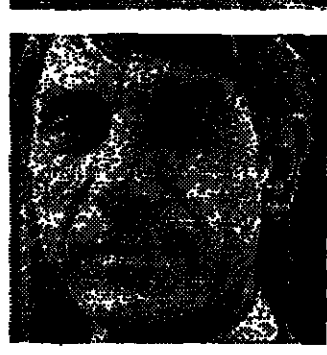
The South Bank visionaries

● Peter Cook started *Archigram* magazine, which he edited with Peter Greene, in 1961, and was a founding member of the *Archigram* Group which believed the future of architecture was through technology. His most famous projects include *Plug-in City* (1964-66), *Instant City* (1968-70) and *Arcadia* (1976-80) and a competition design for an entertainment centre in Monte Carlo. He lectures at the Architectural Association in London, and is widely known as a writer.

● Alison and Peter Smithson (right) are among the most influential post-war architects in Britain. They won international recognition for their competition-winning design in 1949 for a school at Hamastone, Norfolk. Their other buildings include the Economist group of three buildings in St James's, London and housing at Robin Hood Gardens, East London.



● Will Alsop (above) collected several awards while still a student, including second place in the Centre Pompidou, Paris, competition in 1971. He worked for Cedric Price before setting up his own practice, Alsop, Barnett & Lyons. The firm is best known for its competition-winning entry for *Riverside Studios*, Hammersmith. He lectures extensively in Britain.



● Peter Ahrends, (above) Richard Burton and Paul Koralek are awaiting the Environment Secretary's decision on their controversial plans to extend the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square, due later this month. Their buildings include Trinity College Library, Dublin; various projects for Keele College, Oxford; Chalvedon housing, Basildon.

Tomorrow

Transforming the South Bank into the London Lagoon, and the Lambeth Palace project.

After being editor of *Punch*, Malcolm Muggeridge used to say that he had learnt one thing: humour can never be as funny as real life. The example he gave was a quote from a talk Radio 3 billed as "The Place of the Potato in Folk Music".

He is right, of course, but there is another similar rule: anything that a humorist ever invents will already have been invented in real life. I say this with some feeling, because two weeks ago I suggested that I might make a fortune out of introducing off-beat, not to say risqué, Christmas cards. Ever since then I have been deluged with off-beat, not to say risqué, Christmas cards sent to me by kindly readers wishing to prove me wrong. Some are created by the readers themselves. All right, I was wrong. On the other hand, I now have enough cards to send next Christmas, and thanks to one and all.

I should have known better, because for a little while now I have been collecting things in real life which no humorist would dare to invent. It all started years ago at *Punch* when I spotted in a publishers catalogue a book with a title more or less as follows: "Aspects of Coal-mining Technology on the Duke of Newcastle's Estates, 1680-1825". A funny title, but he would not, as the publisher did, place it on the General Interest list.

I suppose the secret is that no matter how specialized you think people can be, you always underestimate them. If you invented a talk on Vegetables in Folk Music, you would then be stymied by the real specialized talk on the Potato in Folk Music. If I wanted to invent an unlikely holiday article, I would think, "A Holiday in Iran" sounded about right. Well, the *International Herald Tribune* went one better earlier this year and ran a genuine article entitled "Skiing Holidays in Iran". It is only fair to say that the author expressed reservations on the subject.

The latest issue of the Polish-

moreover... Miles Kington

based jazz magazine, *Forum*, has an unexpected feature entitled "Jazz in Siberia", though according to the article it is apparently easier to get jazz played the further you are from Moscow. However, when a Siberian vibraphonist was asked what influenced his playing had had, he answered regretfully: "I don't really know - I think I'm the only vibraphone player in the USSR."

Canongate, an enterprising Edinburgh firm, have recently issued the *New Testament in Scots*, but that is pretty mainstream compared to one of their latest books, *The Dutch Forts of Sri Lanka*. And that in turn pales into insignificance beside some of the entries in the entrancing *Bulgarian Tourist Calendar 1984*. My second favourite event is the "Contest for the Best Dac Jockey within the State Committee of Tourism". My favourite is "The thirty-sixth Congress of the International Federation of Esperantist Railwaymen".

As a final proof that life

outstrips the humorist, you may remember a month ago I suggested that the Wrekin was a finer mountain than Mount Everest because, among other things, there was more litter on Mount Everest. I was only partly a joke; I have met people who have been up Everest and complained of the litter there, or even welcomed it as a way of recognizing other people's base camps.

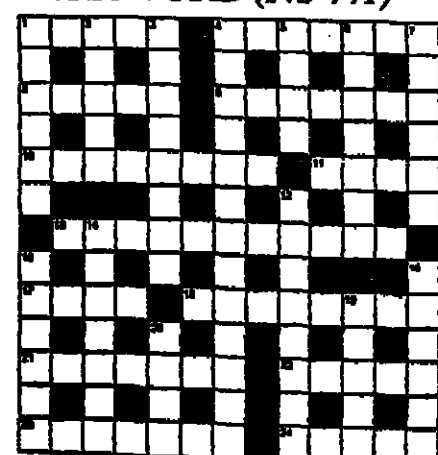
But I was still taken aback to read in the *Herald Tribune* a fortnight later that a team of Nepalese police had been sent up Everest to clear the litter. While up there last month they radioed back to HQ that as they were so close to the top, they wanted to go on and climb the mountain, because few of them would ever get the chance again. Police HQ radioed furiously back that they were certainly not to, as a Dutch party was booked in for September 15, and the mountain had to be clear by then. The police squad seem to have turned a deaf ear to this and the last anyone heard they were on their way up to the top.

It's things like that that make people resign the editorship of *Punch*.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 441)

- ACROSS:
1 Shrewed dish (5)
4 Pig leather (7)
8 Coal gripper (5)
9 Round-domed building (7)
10 Sudden coma (8)
11 Spinal fluid (4)
12 OFLSD effect (11)
17 Italian capital (4)
18 Heavy club (8)
21 Field spew (7)
22 Raised strip (5)
23 Relate (7)
24 Invest (5)

- DOWN:
1 Soldier's holdall (6)
2 Loco (5)
3 Early church style (8)
4 Beyond compare (3,10)
5 Barbarian (4)
6 Expedient's read boat (3,4)



- 7 Shade (6)
12 French policeman (8)
14 Russian tea urn (7)
15 Troy inhabitant (6)
16 Archduke (6)
19 Finished (5)
20 Circus insect (4)

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

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THE TIMES DIARY

School leavers

The nuns at St Mary's, Ascot - Britain's most exclusive Roman Catholic convent where Princess Caroline of Monaco was educated - are to withdraw from the school's management in favour of lay staff. The move has been prompted by the serious decline in new recruits, as more young nuns in Britain feel their commitment to teaching the poor in the Third World and other deprived areas, rather than educating the daughters of European aristocracy. Earlier this year the school was at the centre of a drug scandal, when an Austrian princess and three other wealthy teenagers were expelled for taking cannabis. Today the girls starting the new term will find the nuns have already moved out to a house in the grounds, while the school has been formed into a company and renamed St Mary School Ascot Trust. The nuns, whose order, the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary, founded the school in 1885, will continue to act on the board of trustees and governors. The headmistress, Sister Mary Orchard, said that unless there is a sudden upsurge in teaching vocations to the school, the nuns could be forced to withdraw altogether. Fifty years ago, she said, there was only one lay teacher, a gym mistress. Today, out of a staff of 50, there are only eight teaching nuns.

Fever pitch

The striking miners of the Derbyshire village of Dinnington have prudently called off their Basnetlaw League cricket match against the non-striking miners of Thoresby in Nottinghamshire this Saturday. On an adjoining football pitch at the very same time Arthur Scargill and Tony Benn are due to address a miners' rally. "It would be a recipe for a riot," says a local. "The knocks would be more than mere leather on willow."

●Huddersfield Poly lecturer Andrew Taylor has just published a weighty book called *The Politics of the Yorkshire Miners* in which he manages to avoid any reference to his father Jack, president of the Yorkshire NUM. "I was just anxious to avoid personalities," he tells me.

Unvictorious

When the Victoria and Albert Museum agreed to stock the latest *Designers' Journal* at its bookstall, as part of the magazine's sponsorship of the current "Office of the Future" exhibition, the V & A did not know what its contents would be. It does now. A feature on exhibition design delivers these verdicts on recent efforts by the museum. The Boilerhouse's hand-drawn "show" is "a piece of flaccid, its exhibition 'Taste': 'Infamous... appalling clutter.' The Racoon exhibition: 'visually and intellectually incoherent.' With sponsors like those, who needs critics?

Heavy metal

After being ridiculed by critics for his last horror film, *The Shining*, Stanley Kubrick is in London working on a new film, an epic presentation of the Vietnam war. The film, to be called *The Full Metal Jacket*, will be based on combat reporter Gustaf Hasford's book, *The Short Stories*. But this time Kubrick is taking no chances: he is talking over the screenplay with Michael Herr, whose book *Dispatches* was described by John Le Carré as the best book he had read on "men and war in our time". Shooting may take place in this country, or possibly Spain, as Kubrick has a fear of it.

●It is like hearing that the old lady who lived in a shoe has received an eviction order. Creditors meet in Dun Laoghaire today to sort out the affairs of Old Mother Hubbard Ltd.

Culture shock

Sir Anthony Parsons, who as Britain's United Nations ambassador won many hearts by asking the Prime Minister not to interrupt him, is about to turn on those who still wing their hands with guilt over the British Empire. Sir Anthony's lecture to the British Council later this month is entitled *Values and Philistines*. "If you go to former colonies and look around breath the air, and ask yourself who had been there, nine times out of 10 you would not answer England," he tells me. He compares our philistine ways with, for example, France's continuing cultural hegemony in Senegal. "In 100 years we did not set up a single university in Beirut. Our education system was used to produce junior clerks; Nehru had to go to Cambridge." Sir Anthony expects his talk to cause howls of outrage, but he won't say from whom.

Cheque-book

The NUJ has just spent £2,000 entertaining Russian journalist Rudolf Kolchakov and USSR Cultural Workers' Union official Viktor Slonin to a 10-day regatta in Britain. The highspots: a visit to Robert Maxwell's *Daily Record* newspaper offices in Glasgow; a trip to Karl Marx's tomb in Highgate in London; and a Guinness reception in Ireland. Although our comrades sadly missed the TUC, I am told they had a ripping time. And so they should have. The president of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists, who is the present NUJ guest, only merits a visit around the £200 mark.

PHS

A bad time to clip BA's wings

No one needs to teach me about competition. All my business life I have found that competition in the marketplace has created the environment, the strains and the pressures that have been essential to make companies become competitive, profitable and efficient. Businessmen who lose touch with the customer and are shielded from the forces of the market will contribute little to wealth creation within their own industries - and do little to raise the economic and living standards of the country.

When I was appointed to my post of chairman of British Airways I was charged with the task of transforming an ailing and unprofitable state corporation into a competitive, efficient airline ready for transfer to the private sector. This aim is now within sight. It saddens me, therefore, that the present debate on the meaning of competition between airlines has been so distorted and often singularly ill-informed. Some protagonists in Parliament, Whitehall and Fleet Street, many of whom should know better, are attempting to persuade the Government to take measures which could jeopardize the privatization of British Airways.

Let us be clear about the central core of the proposals in the Civil Aviation Authority's Report on airline competition policy. It is to deny the customer the choice to fly British Airways on a number of domestic and international routes, and to substitute the service of one British airline with the service of another British airline. To use a simple example: rather than giving village shoppers the choice of buying goods in a second village store, the villagers are told "we are shutting down the village store



On Thursday the Cabinet meets to decide the fate of British airline routes. Here Lord King, argues the case for the flag carrier

owned by Mr Smith and opening a new one by Mr Jones."

British Airways supports British Caledonian and other competition. We support deregulation of domestic services including fares - and fear nothing from licensing independent airlines to compete with us on a wide range of routes.

There is one other issue involved which some people have tried to regard as trivial and irrelevant, which I as the chairman of British Airways cannot so easily push to one side. Transfers of routes as recommended by the CAA are unacceptable because they would mean further redundancies, they unbalance a hard-won and refined route structure and they would jeopardize privatization by damaging financial performance. Furthermore we had commitments and promises from three different ministers that British Airways will suffer "no arbitrary transfer of routes" before privatization. I believed those assurances and, in turn, gave my undertakings to the workforce.

Integrity of one's word is a vital necessity in all forms of human relationship in all walks of life. Good leadership in industry is conditional upon the credibility of, respect for, and loyalty to that leadership. How can you ask our people at British Airways to continue our successful drive to become the world's best and most profitable airline if their respect for our leadership is destroyed by a breach of faith?

One central theme of this Government's economic and industrial strategy is to roll back the frontiers of the state by transferring nationalized industries into the private sector. Another is to instil the most competitive environment for industry, not only in the UK, but in the marketplace that matters - the world.

We are not so naive as to fail to recognize the difficulty of that task on the airline industry, where for complex historical reasons there is a legacy of regulation. The new British Airways intends to lead British aviation into a more competitive world in a practical manner, serving the customer better. That will not be achieved if the Government breaks its promises and transfers some of our assets to other airlines - consequently jeopardizing the Government's plans to privatize British Airways in early 1985.

It was an honour for me to have been asked by this Government to become chairman of British Airways. Under this Government, Britain has gained a new respect around the world, and British Airways is fast becoming the envy of the aviation world. We ask no more and no less than to be allowed to get on with the job.

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David Butler examines Mrs Thatcher's electoral profile

September is the cruellest month

In sixteenth-century Britain, the New Year started in March. In twentieth-century Britain it begins in September. Children go back to a fresh school year and political parties hold their conferences.

Politicians make their New Year resolutions - but political resolutions are not about personal virtue, they are about electoral survival. Fear of the next election is the most universal emotion for democratic representatives. The party conference season is a moment when they reassess their chances.

In 1984, with a Parliament only 15 months old, the reassessment may not be very important. Despite some apocalyptic comment on Mr Scargill's intentions, there will not be a general election in 1985 - or in 1986. And one year or two years hence, the entrails may read very differently. Nonetheless, politicians' behaviour is enormously conditioned by how high they are riding in the polls.

Today, with the Social Democrats in session at Buxton and the Liberals about to gather in Bournemouth, and with Labour at Blackpool and the Conservatives at Brighton in the offing, how is Margaret Thatcher faring electorally?

Voter reaction to the parties can be measured in various ways: by the European elections, by parliamentary by-elections, by local elections, or by the opinion polls. The best news for the Conservatives dates from June 14 and the European contest. The Conservatives defeated Labour by 45 to 32 in seats and by 40 per cent to 36 per cent of the votes.

General Election	Swing against Government 15 months later
1950	-5%
1951	-2%
1955	-4%
1959	-1%
1964	+12%
1966	+0.5%
1970	-9%
1974 Feb	-2%
1974 Oct	-4%
1979	-7%
1983	-7%

The next most cheering message for Mrs Thatcher comes from the opinion polls. The last three published surveys, when averaged, put the Conservatives almost level with Labour near to 40 per cent and left the Alliance at just half that level. In only two of the last 10 Parliaments has a government at this stage actually been ahead of the principal opposition party.

Governments, with one exception in 1964, have always lost ground. This year Mrs Thatcher's has lost as much as she did in 1979-80 and more than any other government except Mr Heath's in 1970. However,

the opposition is more hopelessly divided among itself than at any time since the Socialists came to power three years ago. Confronted by Laurent Fabius's new social-democratic style of government it does not know which way to turn, and is desperately flailing out in all directions, often contradicting itself and making foolish tactical blunders.

Only two months ago it was the Socialists who had their backs against the wall, having seen their support in the country slump to 21 per cent. The opposition was riding high, gleefully paralyzing proceedings in parliament, and predicting the imminent downfall of the government.

The electorate's confidence in the government has been restored in the intervening months. But the opposition has realized that it is not benefiting from the continuing all-time low in President Mitterrand's popularity. It is now actually in danger of losing some of its traditional support to the new, young, dynamic prime minister, whose message of modernization and reconciliation seems to have struck a chord among the electorate.

The opposition is placed in a particularly awkward quandary by the fact that the left seems to have stolen many of its policies. How can it attack the government effectively when the latter is busy cutting taxes, not just for the poor but for the rich as well, calling for special rewards



ever, with her record 14 per cent margin in 1983, she had more ground to play on.

There is another special factor in the present situation. From 1950 to 1980 the third party, the Liberals, never had more than 10 per cent support at the moment when these swings were calculated. Today, the Alliance stands at 20 per cent and, as the MORI Poll in *The Sunday Times* suggested yesterday, the Alliance has great potential.

If all Conservative and Labour voters who would like to see a full Liberal/SDP merger switched to the Alliance, its support would double. We may not be convinced by such "iffy" evidence, but we have to recognize that we are not free from the volatility that was so manifest in 1980-1982.

On May 3, when most of the country chose councillors, Labour gained seats, but the Conservatives did not do as badly as they feared, nor did the Alliance.

However, in July, local by-elections told a different story. There were 24 wards, scattered about the country where there were comparable three-cornered by-elections. The aggregate outcome was a dearth of Conservative Labour and Alliance each won between 32 per cent and 33 per cent of the vote.

Other indications come from the Westminster by-elections. There have been six since Mrs Thatcher won in June 1983, and the collective outcome has been:

Party	Seats	Votes
Con	3	32%
Lab	2	29%
Alliance	1	35%

The Alliance fared poorly in the European elections and the opinion polls, but when it could muster its forces in by-elections, the picture

for merit in schools and factories, and when it is invading against the rise in crime.

The opposition has tried to cry victory each time there is an apparent step-down by the government. But instead it seems to be the government which has reaped the rewards for having shown a laudable sense of pragmatism and desire for appeasement. "Disappointment," a word which does not officially exist in French, but which roughly means "reduction in tensions", has become the order of the day.

Deprived of the support of the communists, Mitterrand has gone in search of the elusive centre ground in French politics as others have done before him, albeit with marked lack of success. At the same time, his aim seems to be to weaken the opposition by splitting it asunder, and in that he seems to be having greater success.

Part of the opposition, Raymond Barre among them, now feels that it is better to give the government a credit where credit is due, and thereby keep on its side its more moderate supporters who might otherwise have been seduced by Fabius's sirens. Another part, including Jacques Chirac, leader of the Rassemblement pour la République

has been different. Portsmouth South, held on the same day as the European elections, offered the SDP a triumph equal to that of Shirley Williams's at Crosby in 1981.

A senior Conservative remarked last July: "The European elections? What were they? I've forgotten them - but I see that damned fellow from Portsmouth around here every day!"

All these psephological indicators have their influence on morale but, 15 months into a parliament, it is futile to interpret the politics of Britain in narrowly psephological terms. There are large things happening nationally which will only slowly reveal their impact on the mind of the electorate. The miners' strike is not an epiphenomenal affair. That, once settled, will be forgotten.

The published opinion polls to date have done little to monitor these reactions, especially reactions over time. Yet between the lines of a MORI report in *The Sunday Times* of September 2, there were some significant indicators if read in conjunction with the comparable *Sunday Times* story last June.

They may do much to explain the coal board's attitude in recent weeks. (For it is reported to be doing its own regular private monitoring through Opinion Research and Communications Ltd.) MORI recorded some clear movements over the last two months. There has been a five per cent swing towards the coal board in terms of sympathy - by 46 per cent to 30 per cent the public now say they feel more on the side of the board than of the NUM.

There has been a 2 per cent swing towards Ian MacGregor in answer to the question: "Do you think well or badly of...?" (August: Well, 38 per cent. Badly, 47 per cent) and a 3 per cent swing against Arthur Scargill (August: Well, 14 per cent; Badly, 79

A Labour Party conference. Like going back to school, who will get the highest marks?

per cent). The public now overwhelmingly (67 per cent) puts the principal blame for violence on Mr Scargill and the miners, and even more overwhelmingly (92 per cent to 5 per cent) wants a miners' ballot.

Neil Kinnock, despite distancing himself discreetly from Mr Scargill and condemning violence, has suffered. For the first time, more are dissatisfied than satisfied with his performance as Labour leader. (Satisfied 34 per cent, Dissatisfied 41 per cent).

Since the strike began, Mrs Thatcher has fallen behind in the balance of satisfaction about her performance as prime minister. The latest figures are Satisfied 41 per cent, Dissatisfied 52 per cent. In the last two months there has been a 9 per cent increase to 70 per cent in the number who believed she should intervene in the miners' strike.

The odd thing about the party's standing in the polls over the last four months is that they have been so stable. The 40-40-20 balance between the three parties has persisted. Labour support has neither increased nor fallen away despite all the Government's troubles. The Alliance, with its popular leaders and its studious moderation, has failed to gain any significant benefit from the intransigence of Mrs Thatcher on one side and organized labour on the other.

Nothing in recent electoral history gives reason to suppose that the current stability will last. With a volatile electorate uneasily watching a national crisis, anything can happen. The parties and their leaders go into the new political year with everything to play for.

Figures compiled by David Cowling.

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RPR. Following Fabius's highly successful television performance last week, Pons called on the opposition to remain "calm and extremely vigilant" in the face of the prime minister's "Operation Charm", and to judge the government on its acts, not its proposals.

Meanwhile, carried along by the new tide of moderation and plain-speaking, Raymond Barre's star continues to rise, so that he is now neck and neck with Jacques Chirac in the opinion polls, and indeed is sometimes actually out in front. For a long time considered an outsider in the leadership race, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's former prime minister still leads no particular party. But he has built up a formidable network of people drawn from all parties who are devoted to him, and who are quietly working for his return to power.

Mitterrand therefore faces tough competition in his courtship of the political centre. Furthermore, it can be dangerous game, as Giscard found out. There are already grumbles on the left that the party which promised to break with capitalism has ended up breaking with socialism, and that Mitterrand is no longer carrying out the policy for which he was elected. Giscard did the same, deserting the far right in order to seduce the left, and he paid dearly for it. Mitterrand may find that he has opened up the centre only to have it taken away at the last minute by the new "soft" right.

Diana Geddes

Anne Sofer

Let's market the party in sepia

In the coverage that David Owen's book *A Future That Will Work* has had in the last two weeks, commentators have taken the opportunity to give the SDP plenty of advice on where we should be going. Though unsolicited it is all very welcome. I am sure, and I hope they go on doing it. My eye was particularly caught by *The Economist*.

The appeal of the SDP, says *The Economist*, is or should be to "the memory of the last significant British social group that could not easily be denied in class terms - the 1880-1940 gentry, provincial, book-and-music-lovers, who voted Liberal in some places, Labour in others". It was a group whose values, the review goes on to say, "deserve great respect."

Now, despite the flattering comment and nostalgic charm of the comparison, I am not sure I like that. Should policies for the future appeal to memories of the past? We do not, after all, want to market our party like a Hovis advertisement, with sepia edges and comfortable elderly voices reciting the better, simpler times of the past. And do we in fact share the values of those people?

Pondering all this, I suddenly remembered a piece of family memorabilia that is in my possession. This is the "Album" kept by my grandmother, who was brought up in Stockton-on-Tees in a family very much like that described, while she was at teacher training college in the 1890s.

The very practice of keeping an album of that sort says something about values of the period. It is a leather-bound inch-thick volume, with pages in different pale colours, on which girls would get their friends to inscribe messages or draw sketches as a farewell tribute. The practice survived, in a degenerate form, in my own school days in the 1950s. By then the messages were very brief, perhaps only "All the best" and a signature; indeed the books were more often by then called merely "autograph books".

The tributes of my grandmother's friends had been, by contrast, laboriously worked on. Poems - by Longfellow, Tennyson, Robert Louis Stevenson - were faithfully transcribed to cover a whole page or more, and then embellished with meticulous line drawings of flowers and birds.

The poems chosen were all of the inspirational and morally earnest sort (only one facetious contribution, "Ye Ode to ye South Dormitory", lowers the tone). By far the most common message is the seriousness of work - all work and clearly not just paid employment - and its place in an implied grand purpose. "All are architects of Fate, working in these walls of time", starts *The Builders* by Longfellow.

and the sentiment is echoed in a passage from Carlyle: "All true Work is sacred: in all true work, there is but true hand-labour, there is something of divineness." Even those whose literary taste was not so elevated chose verses with the same theme. The excruciating "Song of the Workers" - not quite the title one would give it nowadays - is an example.

Make the most of life, girls! As you go along. Do not dream, at labour putting. That life is just a summer outing. Filled with fun and song.

There is also a certain amount of late Victorian soul-searching - the sort of lines that always remind me of a deep-bosomed contralto drawing a very large breath:

Al! it is not the sea It is not the sea that sinks and shelves But ourselves...

Now were Ethel and Mabel and Amy and Florence all really so deadly serious? There is a group photograph in the album, and they all look very jolly, not to say sexy, in their boaters and high stiff collars and leg-of-mutton sleeves. And furthermore, I assume that most of the poems came from anthologies specially compiled for the purpose, and were not individually culled from the training college library. There was a large element of convention in it all.

And yet looking back into that picture, gazing admiringly at that confident and delicate penmanship, thinking of - say - Gertrude, settling stiff-backed at the desk in the lecture hall, choosing a fragment of Burns' quintessence ("Yes, that will be just right for Hilda") and then spending all evening turning up the lamp as darkness settled over the North Yorkshire hills, decorating the page with a drawing of the beech-nuts they had gathered on their last nature ramble - no, I can't believe that all that sentiment was only skin-deep.

So maybe I should take it back about the Hovis advertisement. We could do with - any political party could do with - Emily and Gertrude and Jessie and Grace in the party. We could do with Edith too, who would make a beautiful copy of her contributions for the committee room wall.

Do the work that's nearest, Though it's dull at times, Helping, when you meet them, Lame dogs over stile.

And it would even be worth going to considerable lengths to make sure that nobody said, "Trouble is dogs don't have the vote." I made sure crack about the animal rights lobby in her hearing.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.

James Reston

How Moscow helps Mr Reagan

Washington To the editors of *Tass*, *Pravda*, *Izvestia* and *Radio Moscow* from the US Republican National Committee:

This is just a note to thank you, on behalf of President Reagan, for your assistance in his reelection campaign. Your hostility to him has been as helpful to us as your opposition was to Chancellor Kohl in the West German elections.

As you have noted in your columns and broadcasts, we have some problems over here. We have a lot of people out of work, the farmers are unhappy as usual, interest rates are going up again, and if it had not been for you the Republican Party and President Reagan might have been in trouble in this election.

From the Republican point of view, your timing has been perfect. Your policy towards the Polish people has brought many Catholics to the Republican side. Your Middle East policy has been so vicious to Israel that many Jews in the big electoral states here are beginning to think that even Mr Reagan's anti-communist policy is not too bad. Your boycott of the Olympics has been even more helpful.

Frankly, we were a little worried that your attacks and the East Germans might have won more gold medals at Los Angeles than anybody else. On worldwide television, many people might reasonably have begun to say, these communists can produce not only nuclear missiles but also remarkable young men and women. So we have to thank you for your absence.

Also, thanks for your policy in Central America. We did not like your invasion of Afghanistan, but we understood that you feared for the security of your borders and we thought you would also understand our anxiety for the security of the region south of the United States in Central America. But you and your bearded friend in Cuba kept showing us with your weapons and in the process you have almost managed to do what we at the Republican National Committee and President Reagan himself could not do - bring voters to our side and pick up the independents and even some of the Democrats.

At the Republican National Committee, we are also grateful to you for your editorials and broadcasts. (Who writes this nonsense? You're lucky that most Americans don't read or hear them, but of course we monitor your garbage night and day.) You complain your press and radio about Mr

Reagan's rhetoric, about how he condemns the Soviet Union's "evil empire" that would "lie, cheat and steal" to achieve its political objectives. But your charges against him and the capitalist system are just as bad, and while he has held his tongue lately, your personal attacks on him have become more sardonic, personal and vicious. This is just what the Republicans need.

For you are saying quite serious things. Don't pay any attention to the president's attempts to get the nuclear arms control talks going again at Geneva.

Every human cruelty, every condemnation of Mr Reagan, every slur on his character or his policy will probably be worth a million votes for the Republican ticket in November. The Republican National Committee may need them.

It will be interesting to see what the reaction of the American voters will be to this vicious Soviet opposition to Mr Reagan and his policies. Will they support the president under attack from Moscow? Probably they will. Mr Reagan is in a no-lose situation. If the Soviets oppose his anti-Soviet policies, the voters are likely to back him up, and if the Soviets compromise with him, the voters are likely to think that Mr Reagan's anti-communist policies have worked.

Still, there is a question that Mr Reagan may have ignored, which is the possibility of some kind of compromise agreement - what they have in common, rather than what puts them apart. Should they not remember their common successes of the past - their war against the Nazis, their treaty promises to abide by the principles of the United Nations on the peaceful settlement of disputes, and their treaty agreements to control the spread of nuclear weapons?

Another thing they have forgotten to remember is that whatever their differences, these two nuclear giants have actually avoided a major war in the world for almost half a century, while there were only 20 years between the two tragic world wars of the first half of the century.

But, looking at the editorials of *Tass*, *Pravda* and *Izvestia*, and listening to *Radio Moscow*, that is not what we're reading or hearing. We are hearing and reading the news of conflict and confrontation, the troubles of the past, rather than the hope of reconciliation and reason in the coming years of the end of the century.

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ACROSS THE CHANNEL

If a third world war were to break out in Europe the strength of the British Army of the Rhine would under current plans have to be more than doubled by importing regular and reserve units from home. This reinforcement will be rehearsed on an unprecedented scale during the next seven days when up to 56,000 troops will cross the Channel by sea and air.

At one time it looked as if the hostilities would begin on this side of the water as soldiers hurrying to the sound of gunfire found their path impeded by a thin red line of striking dockers. That threat would seem to have receded in that even at those ports where the strike continues advance parties of troops have been able to board the ships unhindered. So far, one might say, so good.

This is just as well. Not only does Lionheart represent an investment of £31 million, but its objective, the reinforcement of BAOR is one of the three central considerations of British defence policy in the event of a continental war - the others being the protection of UK air space and freedom of navigation through the North Atlantic.

Some things are hard, if not impossible, to simulate. The speed and efficiency with which Western leaders decide their response in the pre-war period of tension is probably the most important single factor but also the most difficult to predict. One can only make worst case analyses. Nor can one easily enact the logistic chaos in

Western Europe as refugees and returning families jam the roads, airports and railheads; although the Lionheart staff have tried to make it as realistic as possible by rationing the time spent by convoys on the roads.

BAOR itself, absorbing as much as one-third of the army's fighting strength and costing more than £2,000 million a year to run, is settling down after the latest of many structural alterations since the last war. New equipment is being introduced, fresh Nato estimates suggest that the weapons gap between East and West is not quite as fearsome as was once thought and morale is generally looking up. The restructuring means that the whole of one division and one entire brigade from another have to be carried across the Channel before battle can commence. But the numbers in situ in Rhine Army have actually gone up, not down as they should, and the structural alterations are supposed to provide more defence in depth.

Forty years on from D-Day, with the memories of last June's celebrations still fresh in the mind, we are seeing something like it all over again. Some of the participants then have since changed sides, but the scene is still familiar, while talks aimed at reducing the number of troops in central Europe remain deadlocked after eleven years. There are, moreover, echoes from a still more distant age as Whitehall predicts yet another short war, thirty days at the most, with scant provision to replenish the

ranks if the forecast once again proved wrong.

Are we indeed rehearsing for the right kind of war? The uneasy status quo in central Europe, the large forces on either side, the failure to negotiate reductions and the surly suspicion with which the Soviet Union views the West as well as its own people, are such that only a statesman of unusual confidence could discount the fears which still drive Western governments, particularly in West Germany and the beleaguered city of Berlin. The risk and the consequences of conflict, however accidentally ignited, are too great to be lightly dismissed, even if the annual engagement of Blue versus Orange forces on the German plain is beginning to look like a symbol of Western political commitment rather than a convincing representation of the threat.

The talks on Mutual Balanced Force Reductions are still paralysed by a dispute over data and the Conference on Disarmament in Europe has had no more success since it opened nine months ago in Stockholm. The nervousness engendered by military might thus lives on in Europe. The British Army must rely heavily on reserves, and policy keeps the reserves pitifully inadequate. The reserves must test their competence from time to time on the central European battlefield, and must exercise their ability to get there. Lionheart and its successors, anachronistic as they appear in some ways, are an important element in preparedness.

FROM YUKON TO TIERRA DEL FUEGO

The condition of the Christian religion in the Americas is receiving unusual attention at the present moment. In the north the Pope has just kissed the ground of Quebec to begin one of the longest of his pastoral journeys of his pontificate. Further to the South a figure of even greater earthly consequence is on the campaign trail with a clear idea of right religion as good for America, and an aspiration to bring the Lord back into the schoolroom. Still further to the South the Roman Catholic church in Latin America anxiously awaits clarification of the Vatican's moves against liberation theologies and its explicit warnings about the incompatibility of priestly status and political office.

The Roman church in Canada has preoccupations of its own, especially French Canada. The Pope may well be able to do something to dispel the feeling of disorientation and the falling away of observance that are a consequence of the transformation that has come upon the post-conciliar church. But the retirement of Mr Trudeau and the rout of his party at the polls will not have severed Canadian intercourse with the third world or extinguished missionary concern for its peoples. The Pope is likely to find a lively interest there in the Vatican's recent initiatives towards Central and South America.

Father Leonardo Boff, who travelled from Brazil to Rome to

explain some of his writings that have been called in question, has expressed himself pleased with the way his examination went with Cardinal Ratzinger on behalf of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith. Father Boff, a Franciscan, the wholeheartedness if not entirely the manner of whose commitment to the poor would have been intelligible to the founder of his order, is probably one of those who would dispute the contention of Cardinal Ratzinger's instruction published last week that you cannot borrow from Marxism or align yourself with Marxists without getting into it up to the neck.

The cardinal argued with some force that Marxism is an "epistemologically unique, complex". The parts cannot be separated. "If one tries to take only one part, say, the analysis, one ends up having to accept the entire ideology." To attempt to integrate into theology an analysis whose criterion of interpretation depends on atheistic assumptions is to involve oneself in contradictions. Acceptance of the theory of the class struggle entails participation in it, which leads in turn to perversion of the Christian message. The church of the people becomes the church of the proletarian class. The theological virtues of faith, hope and charity become political imperatives of fidelity to history, confidence in the future, and option for the poor. Soon the sacramental and hierarchical

structure of the church itself is challenged.

These tendencies are very plain, as is the duty to warn against them. It is more questionable whether there is an inescapable progression from the first to the last stages. Many who teach and practise a theology of liberation in Central and South America with a Christian faith and conscience would deny the implication. It smacks a little more of the pious-dieu than the pampas.

Yet there is another line of argument in the cardinal's instruction that it is less easy to gain. The overthrow by means of revolutionary violence of structures which generate violence is not ipso facto the beginning of a just regime. Millions of our own contemporaries legitimately yearn to recover those basic freedoms of which they were deprived by totalitarian and atheistic regimes which came to power precisely in the name of the liberation of the people.

That is not a theological judgment but an observation of political fact. The practitioners of liberation theology ignore it at their peril and the peril of those whose interest they have at heart. Those who are duty-bound to curb the excesses ought for their part to be very careful not to snuff out the authentic evangelical spirit which is the more important part of this remarkable phenomenon.

THE CIVIL SERVICE DEBATE

Last week at a conference in York University, scholars and journalists were joined by senior civil servants, who enjoy the privilege of a ringside seat in the committee rooms where political and financial battles are fought, in an attempt to winnow out what if anything of significance has been produced by the debate about Civil Service reform in the last decade and what, if anything, it might lead to.

The first thing to appreciate about the Civil Service debate is that it is a branch of a much bigger one - the decline of Britain debate which has been going on since the agricultural depression of the 1880s. Without the sputtering of the country's economic and industrial performance, the tension it has brought to society and the fear of even more severe dislocation it has engendered, the performance and power of the permanent bureaucracy would not have developed as an issue.

Until recently the Civil Service had only a walk-on part in the "decline" literature. For example, it was cited in Professor Martin Wiener's 1981 study, *English Culture and the Decline of the Industrial Spirit*, as an important member of the group of professions into which the sons of the men who made Britain's industrial revolution passed after all the potential commercial flair and drive had been squeezed out of them at the public schools and ancient universities to which their socially ambitious parents had sent them. Two years ago Sir John Hoskyns, Mrs Thatcher's former senior policy adviser, promoted the permanent sec-

retaries to a starring role alongside their political masters in his morality play about a failed Establishment culture incapable, without a generous transfusion of new blood, of leading the country out of its downward spiral of under-achievement.

The Hoskyns critique linked the decline school of thought with another school which one might label the constitutional/structural. This group includes such figures as Mr Edmund Dell, the former Trade Secretary, and Lord Hunt of Tanworth, Secretary of the Cabinet under four most recent prime ministers. In their various ways the members of this school concentrate on what political scientists call the "overload problem". It depicts a system of Cabinet government, not seriously overhauled since 1916, creaking under the stresses of the 1980s and producing all too often a succession of policy fudges agreed by exhausted Cabinet ministers at endless Cabinet committee meetings. Few other western politicians must carry a burden blended of the competing demands of Cabinet, department, Parliament, party, and constituency. Most proposals for change here, however, carry substantial constitutional implications as Mr Dell discovered when he wondered if it was absolutely necessary for the choice of the Cabinet to be restricted entirely to members of the Commons or Lords.

The third motor of contemporary debate is provided by the efficiency/effectiveness team. They have found their champion and their heir in the Thatcher years. The achievements of the

efficiency strategy designed for the Prime Minister by Lord Rayner and Sir Robin Ibbes are considerable and could become formidable if the annual public expenditure cycle is genuinely infused with the spirit and the techniques of the value-for-money crusade.

The Prime Minister, however, is scarcely touched by the "decline" or the "constitutional" schools of thought. She has spent, it is true, much effort on trying to rekindle the entrepreneurial spirit and to change the nation's philosophical climate. But she does not accept the Hoskyns thesis that a large-scale infusion of new men and new methods into Whitehall is an indispensable precondition of lasting economic recovery. Nor, apart from a modest boosting of her Downing Street Policy Unit, is she on the way to creating a prime minister's department.

The York conference demonstrated the lack of even the beginnings of consensus about a substantial Whitehall reform to prepare British government for the demands of the twenty-first century. There was, however, a recognition that substantial and lasting reform, if it was to come, would require a resolute patron in No 10 as it found in Gladstone in the 1870s and Lloyd George in the First World War.

The Prime Minister should consider widening her own agenda for change. There is a danger that the Rayner-Ibbes approach will merely ensure that Britain has the best managed decline in economic history. That, surely, is not the object of the exercise.

No alternative to animal tests

From Sir John Vane, FRS

Sir, Peter Evans (September 3 and 4) draws attention to the escalating criminal activities of the "Animal Liberation Front". The Wellcome Research Laboratories, which are devoted to the alleviation of suffering and disease in animals and man, have been assaulted and damaged by this group, as have the homes of myself and several of my colleagues. It is time the public became more aware of the unacceptable of the harm which would result if this ignorant and malicious campaign were to lead to the abolition of animal experimentation.

Discount man's use of animals over the ages and we would still be living in a barbarous, unhealthy and probably cannibalistic society. Deleterious animal experimentation over the centuries and there would be no biosciences like physiology, pharmacology, biochemistry and pathology.

Debarred the advances in medicine and surgery emanating from animal experiments in the last 50 years and you negate the eradication of smallpox, the control of polio, diphtheria and tuberculosis and the myriad other improvements brought about in the health and quality of life of man and animals.

Abrogate animal experiments now and we shall lose the cures that we are entitled to expect in the next 50 years for illnesses that afflict hundreds of millions of people, such as cancer, heart disease, viral diseases, malaria, schistosomiasis and sickle-cell anaemia.

Animal experiments must continue, but to suggest that those of us who hold Home Office licences have a "vested interest" is nonsense. Within the pharmaceutical industry, we use alternatives wherever possible and constantly seek new ones.

When we are convinced that an alternative gives results equal to those obtained from animals, we press hard for its adoption by regulatory authorities. Regrettably, it will always be true that nature, in the whole animal, has devised a far better system for testing therapeutic efficacy than scientist can. An end to animal experimentation would guarantee the continuation of much human and animal suffering which will otherwise be alleviated.

The "liberationists" are, of course, entitled to forego medical and surgical treatment themselves. They are not entitled to foist such a regime on others, human or animal.

JOHN VANE, Group Research and Development Director, The Wellcome Research Laboratories, Langley Court, Beckenham, Kent, September 7.

'Times' and 'Guardian'

From Mr David McKie
Sir, In a report headed "Sales of Times overtake Guardian" today (September 7) you quote "industry observers" as saying that sales of *The Times* have risen substantially since you introduced your bingo game, *Football*. You also quote a spokesman for *The Times*, Mr Britten, as saying circulation had been growing steadily and recent gains were simply an acceleration.

You could have done your readers a service by printing beneath these statements a chart of circulation figures over the past year, thus enabling them to judge which of these assessments bears the closer resemblance to reality.

"According to the unofficial figures in front of me, and like the figures you quoted yesterday morning, none of these has the ABC stamp of authenticity - the facts are as follows:

December	375	454
1984		
January	376	454
February	382	487
March	375	481
April	375	466
May	375	476
June	400	473
July	461	463
August	461	453

1984

The picture is fairly clear. In the period from August, 1983, when *The Times* was competing on its merits as a newspaper (plus an advantageous cover price) it certainly made gains, though smaller gains than *The Guardian's*. Since June, when bingo was introduced, it has made the more substantial gains it was unable to achieve before.

*Times figures, September 7

The picture is fairly clear. In the period from August, 1983, when *The Times* was competing on its merits as a newspaper (plus an advantageous cover price) it certainly made gains, though smaller gains than *The Guardian*. Since June, when bingo was introduced, it has made the more substantial gains it was unable to achieve before.

If this is Mr Britten's idea of steady acceleration, I can only say I hope I never meet him on a motorway.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID MCKIE, Deputy Editor, *The Guardian*, 119 Farringdon Road, EC1.

Child benefit

From the Director of the Low Pay Unit

Sir, Graham Mather (feature, August 23) presents the Institute of Directors' support for a return to child tax allowances as a step forward and a way of achieving a "more effective use of resources". Nothing could be further from the truth.

Such a move would amount to a return to the old structure of two sets of child tax and family allowances - a system abandoned with the consensus of all parties. The reasons for such a consensus must not be forgotten.

Hazards of the Mont Louis sinking

From the Chairman and Chief Executive of British Nuclear Fuels plc

Sir, In my recent review of British Nuclear Fuels plc for 1983/84, I stated that very high standards are rightly expected of us and we accept that we are required to operate under detailed scrutiny by Government regulatory authorities, the media and the public. We for our part can reasonably request and expect a more rational attitude in judging and reporting our affairs, with a greater emphasis on putting the dangers into perspective.

A very good example of the irrationality I had in mind followed the sinking of the French ship *Mont Louis*, an incident in which my own company was not involved. The extraordinary reaction of the media, some official bodies, and at least one trade union to this event appears to me to be an instance of Pavlov's conditioned reflex phenomenon, with nervous triggered by the word "radioactivity".

The ship's cargo was uranium hexafluoride, some of which was slightly enriched, although that makes no difference to the safety case. When BNFL was asked for advice on the nuclear significance of the accident, it was emphasised that the "radioactivity" was extremely low, that the material was contained in stout steel cylinders, and that such hazard as there was arose from the material's toxic chemical characteristics rather than radiation.

Even the chemical hazard is minimal, while the material is under water it remains a solid, not a gas as stated in many stories, and provided the salvage operation is conducted professionally it will pose no hazard when recovered.

The situation might have benefited from an earlier statement by the French authorities, but this does not excuse the media from the responsibility of seeking and publishing the facts rather than accepting the incorrect information supplied by the anti-nuclear organisation.

They, entirely predictably, referred to the incident as a serious

Letters to the Editor

From the Chairman and Chief Executive of British Nuclear Fuels plc

"radioactive" accident and the word must have done the trick. They also talked of the possibility of violent explosions, the sea-bed, with the consequent disruption of all the containers, causing by implication, untold damage, a scenario which is quite impossible.

Unfortunately, this nonsense seems to have been accepted by Mr Slater, General Secretary of the National Union of Seamen, who threatened a ban by his union on the handling of all nuclear cargoes. One can only ask if NUS members are also to be asked to consider refusing to handle comparable cargoes such as caustic soda, hydrofluoric acid, chlorine, and some other acids and toxic chemicals - which they must do every day, and which pose a similar chemical hazard.

If it were not for the Pavlovian conditioned reflex to the word "radioactivity" it would surely have been of much more concern to Mr Slater and others that two ships had collided in one of the major shipping lanes off our coast, with a real threat to life.

As far as environmental hazards are concerned, it would also have been legitimate to speculate on the effect which the 400 tonnes of heavy oil in the fuel tanks of the *Mont Louis* would have if they were to leak. This hazard was largely ignored by the environmental organisations and did not come into prominence in the media until nearly a week after the accident.

The nuclear industry is an essential part of the world's on-going development, and a big component in our industrial and energy scene. The silly season, when any accident which can have the word "radioactivity" attached to it, irrespective of significance, is treated as a potential calamity attracting massive news coverage and reaction from public figures and organisations, has, I suggest, lasted too long.

Yours faithfully,
CON ALLDAY, Chairman and Chief Executive, British Nuclear Fuels plc, Risley, Warrington, Cheshire.

News from Uganda

From Professor Walter Elkan

Sir, The Reverend Andrew Pearson, Co-ordinator of the Busoga Trust, mentions in his letter to you (August 21) that in Busoga, southern Uganda, all is progress and enlightenment. He appears not to know that the highly respected MP for one of the Busoga constituencies, Professor Yoweri Kyesimiria, is languishing in detention, accused of treason - a charge that the government has singularly failed to substantiate.

Arrested in December, 1981, on suspicion of having assisted the Uganda Freedom Movement, he was released a year later, only to be rearrested last year after he had refused to cross over from the Democratic Party to the ruling Uganda People's Congress. He has now been twice brought to court, but the principal prosecution evidence, by two women of doubtful reputation, was totally insufficient to convict him.

Instead of his being found not guilty and released, the case has been adjourned and Professor Kyesimiria continues to be detained in prison, where his health is rapidly deteriorating.

I am glad Mr Pearson has found President Obote's government "helpful and supportive". I doubt if

Professor Kyesimiria or many thousands of other equally responsible, decent, peace-loving and non-violent Ugandans, who have fallen foul of that regime would share those sentiments.

Yours faithfully,
W. ELKAN, Department of Economics, Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex, September 3.

Financial conflict

From Mr Percy Richer

Sir, Your Financial Editor (August 31) is right to be concerned that bank managers are to be paid commission for pushing the sale of shares in British Telecom.

Managers will be under competitive pressure to sell as much as possible - an unfair burden, in my view, causing a conflict of interest.

The legal dangers were demonstrated in the case of Woods v Martin's Bank Ltd (1959) 1QB 55, when the bank had to compensate its customer in full for an unwise investment recommended by them.

Yours faithfully,
PERCY RICHER, Solicitor, 9 Leighton Hall Parade, Streatham High Road, SW16.

Fair exchange

From Lord Greenhill of Harrow

Sir, I agree with Mr. George Baker's sensible article, "Don't swap - it only encourages them" (September 3). But in referring somewhat critically to the Kroger exchange he omits one important consideration which influenced HM Government's decision at the time.

The consideration was that the Krogers had served nine years of their original sentence - not an inconsiderable punishment for a

married couple in the prime of life. They might well have felt that the KGB's "rescue" had come a little late.

Mr Brooke, on the other hand, was a naive young lecturer at the beginning of his career who would have been left to the mercies of a Russian labour camp whilst the Krogers worked out the remainder of their sentence. In these circumstances an exchange was a reasonable humanitarian act.

Yours faithfully,
GREENHILL OF HARROW, House of Lords.

Christian stewardship

From the Reverend Dr Kenneth Slack

Sir, Clifford Longley's article, "Three into one makes sense" (August 24), rightly drives home the question of Christian stewardship for all the churches. It is not only a question of right giving, but of wise using of resources.

He concentrates on heating and maintenance as symbolic of such stewardship. But another resource greatly under pressure is the ministry of word and sacraments. It would be illuminating - and I would guess, disturbing - to plot the movements of clergy and ministers in many areas as, on a Sunday, they try to maintain some ministry on a denominational basis.

It is hard to exaggerate the gravity of the failure of the covenanting proposals in the light of this need for stewardship. They promised by far the best way forward that has yet been before us.

It is not to be wondered at that at present we are bewildered about what to do next. It is clear that only a Church of England sufficiently united in its own life to give some confidence that proposals will not founder on the rocks of party tensions can restart the unity process.

In view of Mr Longley's kind reference to the United Reformed Church it seems churlish to say that he has mistaken its character, but he has. He writes, "power in the URC lies with the local congregations". Sir, it does not. Finally it lies with the General Assembly, though rightly we cherish the element in the Congregational tradition which gives to the local church meeting appropriate powers of decision in its own sphere.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH SLACK, The Manse, Allen Street, Kensington, W8, August 24.

Freemasonry and the police

From Mr H. A. Burrard

Sir, In today's edition (September 6) your paper carries a front page article headed "Scotland Yard advises police against 'Freemasonry'". Of course, this is not the first time that suspicion has been voiced that fraternal loyalty may interfere with public duty.

I wonder, however, why a similar caveat has not been issued against membership of other fraternal organisations such as the Knights of St. Columba, the Druids, Rotary or the Free Foresters, to name but a few. Perhaps Mr Laughton would also like to explain why he has not warned policemen against associating with members of the same old school, the same church or even golf club.

If you are narrow minded enough you can read something sinister into any situation.

Yours truly,
H. A. BURRARD, 339 Finchley Road, N.W.8, September 6.

From Mr Peter R. Ackroyd

Sir, Your report in today's issue (September 6) of the strongly worded advice to police officers not to be Freemasons, with its reference to police responsibility for impartiality, prompts the question whether the same advice should not be given to judges, barristers and other members of the legal profession, as well as perhaps also to those responsible for appointments in the scholarly and professional sphere.

Conflicts between public responsibility and private interest will always exist, but the secrecy involved in Masonic activities must always provoke doubts about their propriety.

Yours faithfully,
PETER R. ACKROYD, 19 Gayfere Street, SW1.

Liberation theology

From Mr Christopher Danes

Sir, Dr Giles Mercer's letter (September 7) accurately isolates the issues raised by the controversy over liberation theology, but he fails to appreciate the complexity of the final question of the use of Marxist ideas in Christian theology.

Given that Marxist philosophy is alien to Christianity and that Cardinal Ratzinger is correct to point out the unacceptability of a wholehearted acceptance of its ideology, it may nonetheless have useful ways of looking at things which can be used by the Christian theologian, particularly as he turns his mind to economics. The trick is to decide how far one can go.

Dr Mercer is wrong to suggest that the theologian's use of Marxist ideas is in some way different from his use of the thought of Plato or Aristotle, although it may well turn out that he will want only to use small amounts of Marx. Although a theistic philosophy, Platonism contains essential differences from Christianity and runs counter to it in certain important aspects.

The contribution of the theologians of the Patristic period was broadly speaking, to isolate the useful aspects of Platonist thought and while putting them to work for the faith, to exclude inappropriate or over-hasty programmes of "Platonisation". That is why Origen died excommunicated but we venerate St Athanasius.

Thus something may be inherently dangerous but beneficial in small doses. It is the size of the dosage which the Holy See is seeking to regulate, and whether or not Fr Boff has exceeded it remains to be seen.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER DANES, Cutlers, Abbey Road, Dorset.

Post script

From Sir Thomas Armstrong

Sir, Our handwriting might improve if there were a reliable supply of old-fashioned steel nibs, at reasonable prices. "They come as a boom and a blessing to men", I used to read, "the Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen".

What a blessing they would be today, if I could find them, especially if they brought with them a bottle or two of Stephens's Blue-Black writing fluid, now so hard to get, and so much more manageable than the syrupy liquids that are sold for use in fountain-pens!

I am now an old man, old enough, as Thomas Becham once said to the students in the Royal Academy of music, "to know that I am always wrong". But my hand-writing, as you see, Sir, is legible; and this is because I am a hoarder, and have kept a supply of old-fashioned pen-nibs, more especially Perry's "Ladies Pen", and some bottles of Stephens's Blue-Black writing fluid.

Which enterprising manufacturer is going to supply these requirements for good hand-writing and do it soon?

Yours sincerely,
THOMAS ARMSTRONG, Newton Blossomville, Bedford.

Magic touch

From Mr Charles Morgan

Sir, If the Royal Shakespeare Company believes that the running costs of its new theatre can be met from box office receipts (report, September 6), may we assume that the opening production will be *The Alchemist*?

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES MORGAN, Development Officer, Theatre Royal, Stratford-upon-Avon, Gerry Raffles Square, E15, September 6.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE

September 8: The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) and Mr Denis Thatcher have arrived at the Castle.

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP had an audience of The Queen this evening.

September 9: Divine Service was held in the Chapel of the Castle this morning. The Reverend Donald Stephen preached the Sermon.

YORK HOUSE
September 8: The Duke of Kent, as Colonel, was present today at the Scots Guards Association Gathering at Glamis Castle.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft, the Queen's Flight, was accompanied by Captain Charles Blount.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Charles Kilmack, Past Master of the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators, will be held at St Michael's, Cornhill on Thursday, October 4, 1984, at noon.

Prince and Princess John Sapieha will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, abroad, on September 11, 1984.

Marriages

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in Ireland.

Dr M. J. L. Leff, Porteous and Miss B. A. Beveridge, both of London, were married on Saturday at the Church of All Saints, Wymondley, Norfolk, by Dr Matthew Porteous, eldest son of Mr and Mrs John Porteous, of Elgin Crescent, Wymondley, Norfolk.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, Mr Duncan Chappell, who was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr G. C. Harrington and Miss K. E. Humphreys, both of London, were married on Saturday in the Henry VIII Chapel, Westminster Abbey, by Mr Guy Harrington, only son of General Sir Charles Harrington, of Riverbank, Surrey, and Miss Kay Humphreys, only daughter of the late Mr J. K. Humphreys and of Mrs E. Humphreys, of Salsdon, Sussex. The Dean of Westminster officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by Mr Jack Briggs. The Hon Alan Gordon-Walker was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr N. A. Acland and Miss S. C. Acland, both of London, were married on Saturday at St Mary's, East Weymouth, by Mr Nicholas Stuart Taylor, son of the late Sir Richard Stuart Taylor, Bt, and of Lady Stuart Taylor, of White Lodge, Hamstead, Cheshire. The Rev A. J. Wilson, of St Mary's, officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, Mr Michael Penfold, who was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr A. Wilson and Miss P. M. Turner, both of London, were married on Saturday at St Martin's, East Weymouth, by Mr David Wilson, son of the late Sir David Wilson, Bt, and of Lady Wilson, of Tandem House, Oshott, Surrey, and Miss Penelope May Turner, second daughter of Brigadier and Mrs William Turner, of The Hollies, Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire. The Rev David Carter officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, Mr Thomas Wilson, who was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr C. N. Dunn and Miss M. E. Wemyss, both of London, were married on Saturday at St Mary's, East Weymouth, by Mr David Wilson, son of the late Sir David Wilson, Bt, and of Lady Wilson, of Tandem House, Oshott, Surrey, and Miss Penelope May Turner, second daughter of Brigadier and Mrs William Turner, of The Hollies, Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire. The Rev David Carter officiated.

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Birthdays today

Mr Thomas Allen, 40; Major-General Sir Maurice Dore, 85; the Earl of Enniskillen, 66; Sir William Folkes, 85; Miss Judy Gerson, 36; Professor C. H. M. J. Gilles, 63.

Mr David Hamilton, 45; Sir Harry Hardy, 88; Mr Niall Macdonald, 60; Mr Norman Morris, 53; Lord Justice Nolan, 56; Lord O'Neill of the Maine, 70; Mr Arnold Palmer, 55; General Sir Antony Reed, 71; Dame Betty Ridley, 75.

Sir Edward Savers, 82; Sir Norman Skelhorn, 90; Sir Rupert Speir, 74; Miss Gwen Watford, 57; Professor Carol Weight, 76; Sir Graham Wilson, 89.

Edinburgh, on September 8, between Mr Christopher Noel Dunn, youngest son of the late Mr Robert Dunn and Mrs Zoe Parson, Elver House, Grey College, Durham, and Miss Margaret Elizabeth Wemyss, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Wemyss, 97 Derby Road, Aston-on-Trent.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Helen Victoria Lawrence. A reception was held at the George Hotel, Edinburgh.

Mr P. Haslam and Mrs A. Butler, both of London, were married on Saturday, September 8, between Mr Patrick Haslam, son of Mr and Mrs Michael Haslam, of Lynchett, Upper Lambourne, Berkshire, and Mrs Anne Butler, daughter of the late Sir John Butler, of Winstley Hall, Shropshire. A service of blessing was held afterwards at Moulton Hall, Moulton, Newmarket.

Mr P. M. A. Lloyd and Miss A. C. Higgins, both of London, were married on Saturday at All Saints Church, Farnham, on September 8, between Mr Peregrine Lloyd, youngest son of Mr Ian Lloyd, MP, and Mrs Lloyd, and Miss Annabel Higgins, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Fergus Higgins. The Rev Roger Hoare officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory silk. She was attended by Charles Pool and Rose, Francis and Flora Montgomery. Mr Mark Lloyd was best man.

A reception was held at Thornhill House, Kingston Lisle.

Mr W. M. Long-Jones and Miss D. H. Beer, both of London, were married on Saturday at St Paul's Episcopal Church, New Orleans, United States, between Mr Bill Long-Jones, son of Mr Michael Long-Jones, of Billingshurst, Sussex, and of Mrs Michael Comer, of Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey, and Miss Dana Beer, younger daughter of Judge Peter Beer and of Mrs Roberta Beer, of New Orleans.

Mr A. G. Melville and Mrs M. Brazil, both of London, were married on Saturday at the Church of St Michael and All Angels, Inkpen, Berkshire, of Mr Alan G. Melville, husband of the late Mrs Brenda (Madeline) Melville, of Highgate, N6, and Mrs Mollie Brazil, wife of the late Mr John F. Brazil, of Sevenoaks.

Mr J. H. Tattersall and Miss M. V. Coles, both of London, were married on Saturday at St Jude's Church, Courtfield Gardens, London, of Mr John Hartley Tattersall, son of Mrs J. Hartley Tattersall, of Denham, and of the late Mr G. H. Tattersall, and Miss Madeleine Virginia Coles, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs E. H. Coles, of St John's Wood, London. The Rev David Ryder officiated, assisted by Mr John Crowley, VG.

Mr J. M. M. Page and Miss E. J. Dolman, both of London, were married on Saturday at the Church of St Michael and All Angels, Inkpen, Berkshire, of Mr Alan G. Melville, husband of the late Mrs Brenda (Madeline) Melville, of Highgate, N6, and Mrs Mollie Brazil, wife of the late Mr John F. Brazil, of Sevenoaks.

Mr J. S. Cox and Mrs D. R. Whitehead, both of London, were married on Saturday at St John's Church, Epsom, Surrey, and Miss Deborah Whitehead, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs H. H. Whitehead, of Belfast, Northern Ireland.

Mr C. N. Dunn and Miss M. E. Wemyss, both of London, were married on Saturday at St Mary's, East Weymouth, by Mr David Wilson, son of the late Sir David Wilson, Bt, and of Lady Wilson, of Tandem House, Oshott, Surrey, and Miss Penelope May Turner, second daughter of Brigadier and Mrs William Turner, of The Hollies, Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire. The Rev David Carter officiated.

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A theology to free the poor from grinding apathy

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Vatican's unfavourable view of Latin American theology of liberation is directed at its Marxist presuppositions. It raises the question whether a theology of liberation could exist in a non-Marxist form, and if so, whether it would be useful or a merely theoretical exercise.

There is an important clue to be found in the repeated failure of theologians in Western Europe, for all their fascination with the idea, to transfer liberation theology to a First World context. All that happens when they try is a cosmetic dressing of traditional theology with some of the terms employed in the new, or a representation of left-wing secular ideas with religious metaphors. Neither has much to do with liberation, as the Latin American theologians describe it.

This strongly suggests that Marxism, as a scientific theory, is a reasonable approximation to socio-economic reality only in those particular conditions of Latin America, probably because those conditions are not so different from the condition of European capitalism at the time Marx analysed it.

Marxism, as a scientific theory, fails the test of late twentieth century northern hemisphere economics, with its mixture of state socialism, centralized government control, socially regulated capitalism, welfare state and democracy.

These Marxists in such societies is not a scientific theory at all, but a dogmatic system which imposes a prior judgment of what the facts are, that being the only way to

produce "evidence" to support the theory.

The Vatican appears to be demanding that the Latin American theologians should throw Marxism overboard, in the hope that there is a possible form of liberation theology which is non-Marxist. This may turn out to be only a partial truth: theology of liberation without some form of socio-economic analysis would have no concrete content at all. The interesting possibility is that a theology of liberation could be built upon any analysis of the facts which was a good enough approximation. Even a "Thatcherite" theology of liberation would become possible - and Mrs Thatcher herself does sometimes talk as if she feels she has one.

A theology of liberation relevant to the European situation would start from premises similar to those in Latin America, which the Vatican has in fact endorsed rather than condemned. The Church is imperatively bound to take the "preferential option for the poor" against those who are the oppressor, that is the common ground.

Then it becomes a question of fact to discover who the poor are and who the oppressor, to name the oppressed and the oppressor. A theology of liberation in Czechoslovakia, for example, might have to name the oppressor as the Marxist government. In London, Manchester or Liverpool, the poor would be those whose dignity and liberty has been suppressed by their total dependence on agencies of public welfare and whose control over their own lives has been narrowed down.

so to speak, to a choice of television channels.

No one is supposed to starve in a welfare state. But what the "poor" of European big cities and the "poor" of Latin American slum towns have in common is their reduction to a grinding state of apathy. Theology of liberation, in both contexts, declares this to be intolerable; and declares this to be an essentially religious condition from which the Christian religion's primary task is to free them.

The Marxist theologian could say very little that would be comprehensible to the proletariat on housing estates whose oppressors are the proletarians in the housing departments or DfES offices, applying rules to shape their lives in every particular. The Marxist theologian would have to look in vain for vastly wealthy private landlords or bloated capitalist industrialists: such people are not visible in the lives of the European inner-city poor.

They do not have them in Czechoslovakia at all, they are thin on the ground in Liverpool, but the theological insight is still valid, and offers those poor what no one else offers, no political party at least. It is an analysis on which they can act. It is an analysis on which the church can join them in acting. It asserts, against the weight of conventional wisdom, their dignity, their right to take control of their lives by some struggle if necessary, and the fundamentally important and useful knowledge that this is not how life is meant to be, and that how life is meant to be is in fact achievable.



Mr David Howroyd, who is handicapped, being congratulated yesterday by Miss Dinah Sheridan, the actress, after he walked from John O'Grath to Hyde Park, London, in less than 20 days to raise money for kidney research.

The National Stud's 1984 Newmarket Autumn Ball

The National Stud's 1984 Newmarket Autumn Ball will be held at the Jubilee Rooms, Newmarket, on Wednesday, October 3. This inaugural event is in aid of the Injured Jockeys' Fund. The Bob Champion Cancer Trust and the National Horseracing Museum.

The programme includes dancing to Joe Loss and his Orchestra, Chorus, the Jubilee Jazz Band, Royal Dishes and the page and drums of The Caledonian Highlanders.

Legs and Co will appear in cabaret and at midnight there will be a benefit display of the mounted band and trumpeters of The Life Guards. Other attractions include fund-raising, and auction and raffle entertainers.

Full tickets at £35 each covering dinner, English breakfast and souvenir programme; after-dinner tickets at £25 each covering English breakfast and souvenir programme; and ball tickets are available from the organizers: Craddock and Pile Limited, 9, High Street, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5AB, telephone Guildford (0443) 65777.

Science report

Experts stall on verdict against lead

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

How much brain damage and impairment to the intelligence of children is caused by continuing exposure to low levels of lead from car exhausts and other sources contaminating the air?

The definitive answer has been awaited from the Medical Research Council, whose lead advisory group, comprising a panel of eminent doctors, scientists and statisticians, was set up after a request from the Government last year.

Their judgment was sought after extensive research studies in the United States, Britain and elsewhere in Europe between 1979 and 1983 pointed to persistent exposure to low levels of lead in urban areas as a cause of low educational achievement, behaviour problems and poor performance in general.

Unfortunately, the findings of the experts are unlikely to

give anyone much satisfaction. Putting a very detailed analysis into a nutshell, they say they are not certain. They indicate that even a new long-term investigation, which would cost probably more than £1m, could still not resolve the issue.

But it is implicit from their report that the human body has no useful purpose for even trace amounts of lead, and since its only biological properties are known to be destructive it would be best avoided.

The data gathered in the investigations which have implications for low levels of lead in brain damage are not challenged. The assessment throws doubts on the interpretation of the results.

In particular, the conclusions drawn from examining American children in one of the studies, regarded by

many doctors and scientists as a crucial set of evidence against lead, are not regarded as valid for Britain because the environment of the subjects is so different.

Rather than forming an opinion about the effect of low levels of lead on health, the new Medical Research Council document ends up dwelling on the obstacles which lie in the way of constructing an inquiry that may yield an unambiguous result.

The experts suggest that the various methods used to make psychological measurements - IQ tests, measurements of educational attainment, ratings of behaviour, various memory and manipulative tests, and even the use of brain wave measurements, electroencephalograms (EEGs) - are open to too many interpretations to serve as an indicator of the effect of lead in the body.

Service dinner

Wagon Club
Members of the Wagon Club entertained their ladies at a dinner on Saturday in the Royal Corps of Transport Headquarters Officers' Mess, Buller Barracks, Aldershot. The Rev P. W. Bates, president, was in the chair.

Latest wills

Lady Docker, of Palma de Mallorca, widow of Sir Bernard Docker, left estate in England and Wales valued at £39,650 net.

Other estates include (net before tax paid):
Savidge, Mrs Evelyn Frances, of Worthing, West Sussex, £709,637.

Latest appointments

Mr Quentin Thomas head of a division in the prison department in the Home Office, to be assistant under-secretary of state as head of the broadcasting department of the Home Office, in succession to Mr Michael Moriarty.

St George's College

St George's College celebrates its centenary at Wedbury in September, having moved from its first location in Crofton in 1884. As part of the celebrations, the college organized a cricket tour of Zimbabwe, which returns on September 14. Christmas Term begins on Thursday, September 13. The school play will be *Black Comedy* by Mr Peter Shaffer.

Wellesley House, Broadstairs

Michaelmas Term starts on Wednesday, September 12, and ends on Thursday, September 13. Mr R. M. H. Boddington has been appointed deputy headmaster. Mr R. M. Spencer will continue as senior master. The new Boyce-Ridgway activities hall with the music and art centres will be opened by Mr R. Boddington on Thursday, September 13, at 5pm. Invitations will be sent to all parents, old boys, and others who gave to the appeal.

Appointments in the Forces

will be published tomorrow

OBITUARY

LIAM O'FLAHERTY

Irish novelist and short-story writer

Liam O'Flaherty, the Irish novelist and short-story writer, best known for *The Informer*, for which he received the James Tait Black Memorial Prize in 1926, died in Dublin on September 7. He was 89.

He was one of Ireland's most important writers of his generation, of whom Sean O'Faolain said: "He has more blemishes and more faults than any living writer of his rank, and he surmounts them all."

Wonder is his weapon and folly is his enemy.

Liam O'Flaherty was born in Inishmore, the largest of the Aran Islands, on August 28, 1896, the ninth child and second son of Michael O'Flaherty, who worked 15 acres of barren land. His mother was Margaret Ganly, descended from Plymouth Brethren in Antrim. He was destined for the priesthood, and was given free education by the Holy Ghost Fathers; he studied at Rockwell College, Tipperary, Blackrock College, Dublin, and the Dublin diocesan seminary, where he gave up the idea of taking orders.

He entered University College, Dublin, on a scholarship, but after one year there left to join the Irish Guards, "tired of waiting for the Revolution". He enrolled under his mother's name of Ganly, and fought in France in the First World War, but was invalided out in 1918 after being blown up and shell-shocked north of Ypres.

O'Flaherty never really recovered from this experience. On leaving hospital he travelled most of the world as he claimed, a lumberjack, hobo, stoker and beachcomber, still calling himself Bill Ganly. After a rest on his native Aran he plunged into the fray that was going on in Ireland; he had started to write in New York, but had torn up all his work in a fit of despondency.

In 1913 in Dublin he had formed a Republican corps. Then, in 1921, as a convinced communist describing himself as "Chairman of the Council of the Unemployed", at the head of a group of unemployed workers, he hoisted the red flag on the Rotunda in Dublin, and held the building for several days. He joined the Republicans against the Free Staters when the Civil War broke out; but went to London in 1922. There he wrote his first novel, *The Informer* (1923), in the composition of which he was assisted by Edward Garnett, mentor of Conrad, D. H. Lawrence, H. E. Bates and many other writers.

O'Flaherty attracted attention with his first collection of short stories, *Spring Sowing* (1924); more than a dozen volumes followed. Most critics find him at his best in the short story. He wrote both vivid vignettes of rural life, and

powerful tales of animal life. Very often his theme is courage. At his best in the genre he belongs in the first category.

He continued under the tutelage of Edward Garnett, whose wife, the translator Constance Garnett, introduced him - fruitfully - to such Russian writers as Dostoevsky and Gogol. With *The Informer* (1925) he found enormous success on both sides of the Atlantic, but partly because of his war experiences, he could not settle down; he temporarily succumbed to alcoholism, had two severe breakdowns, and his marriage in 1926 to the writer Margaret Barrington (by whom he had a child) broke down in 1932.

During this restless period he gave up communism. He wandered from place to place, including rural isolation in co Wicklow, then London, France and Russia (about which he wrote in the disillusioned, satirical *I Went to Russia*, 1931). *The Informer* was filmed with great success in 1935 by John Ford.

During the Second World War O'Flaherty lived in the Caribbean, South America and Connecticut (where he wrote the tales collected in *Two Lonely Beasts*, 1948). After 1946 he lived mainly in Dublin, for most of the time as a depressed recluse, still at war with his neuroticism.

He was occasionally persuaded to broadcast stories on Radio Eireann, but until 1957, when he came to Ireland, he retreated into silence and total seclusion.

The proceeds from the three films which were made from his novels, and royalties from earlier books and from translations relieved him somewhat from the financial burdens of his earlier years. He apparently wrote no new fiction after about 1962, but he kept no systematic record, and was careless about dates of composition. He took little interest in a new enthusiasm for his work which emerged in Ireland and America in the 1970s.

His most famous novel, *The Informer*, is now seen by some as an inferior work; his best is considered to have been *Famine* (1937), whose narrative technique is vastly superior to that of all his other 14 novels. This was also the only longer narrative by him to portray a woman successfully.

Among his other works, O'Flaherty wrote unsuccessful plays, two excellent poems, a collection of stories (1953) in the Irish language, and two lively, factually unreliable autobiographies: *Two Years* (1930) and *Shame the Devil* (1934), as well as two children's stories. In 1976 he was prevailed upon to record some of his work to mark his eightieth birthday, and in 1979 he received the Allied Irish Bank - Irish Academy of Letters Award.

GROUP CAPTAIN C.E.H. VERITY

Group Captain Conrad Edward Howe Verity, OBE, JP, who died on September 6, aged 83, was an engineer who made distinct contributions in many different spheres, both civil and military.

Qualifying as both a mechanical and a civil engineer after a series of appointments he joined the Technical Engineering Department of the London Power Company and in 1931 was appointed head of the department.

In 1940, despite his reserved occupation Verity joined the RAF as a power station target specialist in the rank of Pilot Officer. He established a reputation as a meticulous station officer and earned the respect of the bomber crews whom he briefed by accompanying them on many raids. He in particular played a significant role in the raid on the Mohne, Sorpe and Eder dams, working closely with Barnes Wallis, the designer of the bouncing bomb, and had an original Wallis sketch of the device in his possession.

Towards the end of the war he was transferred from command of the Joint US/UK Target Group in England to be Senior British Officer of the Joint Target Group in Washington. Their work was to mastermind target operations in the Far East, including the selection of targets for the two atom bombs. He was appointed OBE (military) in 1945 and was an Officer of the American Legion of Merit.

In 1946 he returned to the London Power Company where he was engaged in the construction of the Deptford and Battersea power stations. After nationalization he became General Engineer (Construction) of the newly established Central Electricity Generating Authority, by 1951 he was Deputy Chief Engineer.

From 1948 to 1955 he had an important role in the national programme for all power station construction in the United Kingdom, and was increasingly acknowledged as an international authority on generating vast quantities of electricity. He also chaired several key government committees including the Minister of Fuel and Power's Liaison Committee.

In 1955 he resigned from the CEGB being out of sympathy with nationalization and was offered a directorship in Foster Wheeler Ltd. He became managing director there, as well as a director of Rolls Royce Associates and the Foster Wheeler/John Brown Consortium. He was involved in the manufac-

ture of the heat exchangers in the power plant for the British built nuclear submarine fleet, producing equipment that was consistently delivered on time and on cost.

From 1961 onwards, on medical advice having previously suffered a heart attack he reduced his extensive responsibilities. In 1968 he retired and turned his full attention to his work as a JP in which he excelled.

He had been a keen oarsman, stroking the Twickenham Rowing Club Four at Henley in 1934, and was an Hon Life Member of the Club.

ERNEST TUBB

Ernest Tubb, the country music singer known as "The Texas Troubadour" died in Nashville, Tennessee, on September 6. He was 70.

One of the early stars of the Grand Ole Opry radio programme he was a well known exponent of the honky tonk sound, and was the sixth member elected to the Country Music Hall of Fame. He was perhaps best known for his version of "Fm Walkin' the Floor Over You", but other characteristic recordings included "Waltz Across Texas", "Tomorrow Never Comes" and "Filipino Baby".

His Ernest Tubb record shop from where he broadcast his Midnight Jam-boree radio show, is a landmark in Nashville.

Major-General Robert Beverly Parfitt, CB, CBE, late Royal Artillery, died on September 2, aged 85. During the

Seeking the dance of language

First of all...

E. J. Craddock

Terrorism that still startles

Pan Books

name.

METHODIST HOMES FOR THE AGED
25 City Road, London EC1Y 1DR.
SD4

Barnes and Andy Lucas eye to eye over whether \$30 extra a month is worth a man's soul. Peter Carlsle as a dry old doctor whose will to fight survives his strength, and Nicholas Donovan and Sharon Eckman clinching desperately in a dance that can only last one side of a 78.

Anthony Masters

Robert Shaw's revival in this Hampstead pub-theatre (up Haverstock Hill from Chalk Farm) achieves the passion one can hope for in fringe productions, channelled by a sense of style and period that few achieve.

The tension is between sizzling convincing dialogue and naive ideas as much as

The tension is between sizzingly convincing dialogue and naive ideas as much as

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed as $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Commodity	Price	Change	Open	High	Low	Settle
Contract	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday
15.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
25.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
35.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
45.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
55.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
65.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
75.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
85.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
95.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
105.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
115.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
125.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
135.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
145.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
155.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
165.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
175.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
185.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
195.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
205.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
215.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
225.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
235.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
245.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
255.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
265.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
275.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
285.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
295.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
305.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
315.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
325.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
335.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
345.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
355.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
365.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
375.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
385.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
395.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
405.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
415.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
425.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
435.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
445.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
455.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
465.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
475.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
485.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
495.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
505.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
515.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
525.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
535.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
545.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
555.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
565.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
575.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
585.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
595.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
605.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
615.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
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635.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
645.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
655.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
665.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
675.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
685.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
695.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
705.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
715.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
725.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
735.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
745.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
755.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
765.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
775.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
785.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
795.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
805.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
815.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
825.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
835.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
845.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
855.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
865.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
875.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
885.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
895.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
905.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
915.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
925.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
935.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
945.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
955.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
965.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
975.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
985.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
995.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
1005.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
1015.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
1025.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
1035.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
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1075.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
1085.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
1095.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
1105.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
1115.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
1125.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
1135.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
1145.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
1155.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
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1175.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
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1195.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
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1635.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
1645.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
1655.00	80.00	3.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
1665.00	80.00					

23.8m	Donce Measure	500	-5	7.5	16.88
277.2m	POCC	180	-	8.0	8.2
1.0m	Boeing	135	0	8.0	8.2
2,450,000	Do RV	118	+2	6.8	27.8
185.5m	Byrd	305	+7	8.0	29.3
78.1m	Carlson Comm.	210	-5	6.8	15.47
13.4m	Comcast (G-3)	1	-1	11.1	11.1
5,353.0m	Chrysler	450	+2	11.4	34.09
3,577,000	Cyber (Richard)	108	+4	6.6	30.35
4,921,000	Compaq (Lanark)	96	-	2.9	28.8
108.6m	DNA	130	-	3.4	4.4
2,460.0m	Elcom Paper	40	-4	3.85	35.43
12.1m	Eucalyptus Pulp	343	-	7.0	23.4
12.3m	Good Grains	207	+7	4.7	37.48
15.8m	Good Foods	106	+8	6.1	25.03
	Good Relations	173	-	7.2	30.67

700 Bldg	Copy & Water	234				
1,825,000	Office Furn	32	-3	8.5	18	8.2
204.1m	Sample & Storage	320		14.2	20	18.8
66.5m	Storage (Lvl)	140	-1	18.1	8.2	
5,630,000	Other Water	180		7.8	4.4	8.4
1,840,000	Vibes	25	-1			3.3
32m	Welding (L)	46.5		22.9	5.2	24.8
22.3m	Wastewater	248	+2	7.4	30	17

PROPERTY

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Bringing enterprise to coal industry

It may not seem tactful for the Adam Smith Institute to come out with plans for dismemberment of the National Coal Board and its area-by-area privatization on the Stock Exchange when most interested parties — and most urgently the TUC general council — were prepared to mouth any soothing and impractical form of words to orchestrate the restarting of talks between the Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers yesterday.

It is not the function of ideological pressure groups to be tactful. Indeed, by eschewing the blandness of the moment these fringe champions of the free market have provided a well-timed reminder of what the dispute was really about and of three consequences more important in the long run than the immediate talks.

The strike has highlighted how the artificially created identity of the coal market with the Coal Board and the State has both provoked political disputes and allowed an industry that could finance itself to require £1 billion a year from taxpayers indefinitely.

The budgetary cost of the stoppage which will be felt with full force only once the strike is over, will force the Government to rethink its financial policy towards coal.

Ministers will therefore need to be wary of being party to any settlement that commits them to maintaining the structure of the coal industry in its present form.

Tough conditions

The Coal Board is more than the State owner of coal mines. It controls opencast mining operations which last year made £200m profit, producing 12 per cent of the nation's coal output, in contrast to £600m losses on deep mining. It also acts as the licensing authority for permitted small private deep mines and small private opencast operations. As the Adam Smith Institute report on energy policy points out, these have been held back to protect the Coal Board's own more costly deep mines output in tough market conditions.

This triple role, with the effective control of imports and manipulation of the electricity monopoly at the cost of high energy prices, laid the ground for the coal industry to develop as that outpost of Eastern Block economics uncovered in the Monopolies and Mergers Commission's investigation two years ago. Global plans and managers' budgets started with physical output norms rather than economics.

This set-up has encouraged successive governments to saddle the Coal Board with the cost of subsidising and environmental damage occurred long ago and the problems of mining communities stranded with uneconomic pits — legacies that are rightly the responsibility of the community as a whole, rather than a competitive energy producer.

Such artificial curbs on the competition, more than any ideological ambitions of Mr Arthur Scargill, have also politicized the NUM. As those socialist miners who once resisted the campaign for nationalization feared, any strike is a conflict with the State.

Moreover, concentration of this strategic commodity in the hands of the State has made its supply less secure than it would be in a free market. For instance, coal still being produced at opencast sites by members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, employed by companies contracted to the NCB Opencast Executive, is being piled up immobile on site but paid for by the taxpayer.

Finally, this structure spawned the Plan for Coal. Whatever the arguments about who is breaching the provisions of the compact over productivity and pit closures, the fatal flaw of such a plan can be seen in its underlying assumption that the British energy consumption would be 100,000 tonnes coal equivalent more in 1985 than now seems likely.

Even Mr Ian MacGregor has to some extent fallen in with this language with his talk of correcting over-production. From the taxpayers' point of view, the mild acceleration of closures that set off the strike was a matter of cost, not quantity.

Nearly half of output had been profitable, two-fifths loss-making within a range that made it worth nursing for better

markets, improved technology and productivity to make it viable. But roughly one-tenth was so irretrievably loss-making that it accounted for most of the losses.

When the strike ends, the Government will be faced with a different situation. On the Coal Board's offered formula, it appears closures will at least temporarily be slowed. Deterioration of faces would dictate an acceleration, if they are not to absorb more taxes. The need for extra maintenance and investment to restore other faces will also have pushed many marginal pits into the thoroughly uneconomic category.

Unless miners' wage levels are penalized stocks are not rebuilt, or investment in new low-cost mines and new technology is delayed, the Coal Board will absorb even more public money over the next couple of years than last year's £1.3 billion. One way out of this is to change the structure of the industry to ease the burden on the Exchequer.

The Adam Smith Institute offers a sensible framework for restructuring. The production and regulating functions of the Coal Board should be split and the freehold of coal reserves vested in a new National Coal Trust, which would be responsible for licensing public or private operators, possibly for a royalty.

The report suggests private opencast operations should immediately be licensed for larger deposits as recommended by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. But this split would also enable rapid privatization by sale of the Coal Board's opencast operations, where most workers, apart from administrative and technical staff, are already employed by private companies. The Treasury, through the Trust, would then take on its responsibility for aiding mining communities hit by pit closures.

The second stage raised by the institute would be to license new mine developments such as Asfordby to private groups. This would both raise cash and cut the investment bills — £400m for Asfordby alone. But it would destroy the Coal Board's proper plans to offer continuity of employment by transferring men from old to new pits and add to eventual redundancy costs.

Long memories

The third stage of the institute's competition plan, to privatize areas as they become profitable, or with tapering subsidies, needs rethinking in more imaginative terms. Miners have long memories of suffering under the private coal owners, especially in times of poor markets and closures. The special solidarity of separation underground and in the mining communities may have sharpened feelings, but the causes are real enough.

Even with minority worker shareholding, conventional privatization would everywhere be seen as an attack, not progress, destroying the benefits brought to other businesses. And areas where miners are still working, such as north Nottinghamshire and the south Midlands (excluding Kent), would be prime candidates — an irony for Mr Scargill.

The independence of mines in these areas and the hostilities within the NUM could, on the other hand, make them a test-bed for full worker ownership in coal. That is surely the right way to bring that combination of competitive realism and an end to management-worker confrontation that neither conventional capitalism nor state monopoly have won.

The NUM's present addition to the socialism of conflict has so far ruled it out. Now it may be practical. Legal structures are available. Finance for purchase could be aided by the part-transfer of pension funds, though that carries risk. And the ability to secure loans on mortgage would facilitate investment on an area scale.

Such a scheme, with opencast privatization, could bring 40 per cent of coal output out of the state sector, and foster the spirit of enterprise more fundamentally than a few cut-price shares for telephone subscribers. The Government should certainly offer it to the miners of Nottingham.

Graham Searjeant
Financial Editor

Reagan likely to agree further curbs on steel imports

From Bailey Morris, Washington

President Reagan is poised to grant restrictions on steel imports from Europe and the Third World, according to informed sources in Washington.

In a move bound to worsen relations with its main trading partners, observers say President Reagan will decide by a September 24 deadline to limit steel imports to 15 per cent of the American market.

High-pressure lobbying is likely this week as White House officials meet behind closed doors to the Administration's response to the US steel industry's unprecedented demands for protection.

Late last week, President Reagan resisted political pressure from the US copper industry by rejecting its demands for top quotas or tariffs on exports from the heavily-

indebted copper producing countries of Chile, Zaire, Zambia and Peru.

A leading EEC official said over the weekend that the copper decision gave Mr Reagan the political leeway to grant protection to the powerful domestic steel industry.

The community has made clear to Reagan Administration officials that any additional restraints on European imports, which are already subject to a restrictive quota agreement, would invite retaliation and worsen diplomatic relations.

There has already been an outcry over new US curbs on textile imports.

China has severely criticized the new rules. The Communist Party newspaper, *China People's Daily*, accused Washington of adopting "harsh and discriminatory" trade measures

while flaunting the banner of free trade.

The Chinese claim that new United States "country of origin" regulations on imported textiles, effective from Friday or in some cases deferred until October 31, threaten more than 100,000 Chinese jobs and violate Sino-US and international trade pacts.

There is no reason to assume the United States can unilaterally violate international agreements and restrict and harm others, without inviting counter-measures, the commentary said.

But official United States sources doubt whether China will retaliate, despite its exports to the United States rising almost 20 per cent in 1983 and 46 per cent in the first half of this year.

Last week officials of the

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade urged the US Administration to roll back the textile curbs.

The European Community, Japan, Canada and Third World countries criticized the United States for the policy which was adopted under pressure from the domestic textile industry.

In response to the criticism, American officials agreed to review the new policy, to tighten country of origin labelling, and launch investigations into the export practice of 13 nations.

The United States has been criticized strongly by both the developed and developing nations for adopting protectionist policies which violate its commitment at the London economic summit of Western nations and to GATT.

Record first half at Laird

By Jeremy Warner

Laird Group yesterday reported record profits for the first half year. On sales up from £143.3m to £153m, its pretax profits rose from £9.5m to £10.9m despite a severe fall in the contribution of Metro-Cammell, the group's big Birmingham-based rolling stock manufacturer.

Profits were also adversely affected by the German metal workers' strike which meant that the group's German subsidiary was throughout most of June and caused a drop of about 15 per cent in the contribution of the motor components division to group profits.

However, these factors were more than offset by a good improvement in the engineering group's other two main divisions: specialist engineering and service industries.



Sir Ian Morrow, looking out for acquisitions

Specialist engineering was helped by loss elimination at both New York Twist Drill Corporation which makes cutting tools, and Burnley Engineering Products. New York Twist broke even after losing

more than £1m in the corresponding period of last year and Burnley, which makes precision components, swung from losses of £500,000 to healthy profits.

Metro-Cammell has been hit by a severe decline in orders. It has been trimming back its workforce for several years and recently announced another big round of redundancies after failing to win a £200m rolling stock contract in Singapore and a £22m British Rail order for diesel multiple units.

The group has a strong balance sheet and is on the lookout for acquisitions. Sir Ian Morrow, the chairman, has appointed a special corporate researcher to seek out acquisition opportunities.

An interim dividend of 2.3p against 2.2p last time is being recommended.

President of Disney resigns

From Iver Davis, Los Angeles

Hollywood is wondering who will take over the reins of Walt Disney Productions after the resignation over the weekend of Mr Ronald Miller, president and chief executive officer of the film company.

He has been with the studio for more than 30 years and is the son-in-law of the late Walt Disney.

The vice-chairman of Warner Brothers, Mr Frank Wells, and the former Twentieth Century Fox chairman, Mr Dennis Stanfill, have been tipped as contenders to replace Mr Miller.

Mr Miller has been accused of running the company as a small cottage industry rather than the multi-divisional corporate enterprise it has become.

Last year Disney's revenues were \$1.3 billion (£1.02 billion) from its entertainment and recreational business.

He has tried to persuade Disney to make more adult-themed films, including the *Splash* comedy, which was released by Disney under its Touchstone banner.

However, Disney executives were upset by Mr Miller's handling of the takeover attempt by Mr Saul Steinberg, which resulted in a \$325m buyback. It is believed to have damaged Mr Miller's standing in the company.

Lonrho plan to unseat Fraser chief

By Philip Robinson

A campaign to oust Professor Roland Smith from the chairmanship of House of Fraser has been launched by the stores group's largest shareholder, Lonrho.

Barred by a government promise from using its near 30 per cent shareholding to vote against the reelection of Professor Smith, Lonrho is urging other shareholders to defeat his reappointment to the board.

Lonrho, with 46 million of the 154 million total votes, will oppose the reelection of Mr Ernest Sharp, appointed to the Fraser board with Professor Smith in August 1980.

In a circular to Fraser shareholders, Lonrho says that since the death of the company's founder, Lord Fraser of Allander, in 1966, Fraser has increased its profits sixfold. By contrast, under Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, Lonrho's profits have increased 700 times.

A Fraser spokesman said yesterday that Lonrho's record was appalling. Its earnings on shareholders' funds have dropped 50 per cent since 1977 and its earnings per share have dropped by a third over the same period.

Mexican debt deal nearer

New York (Reuters) — Mexico and an advisory group of banks have formally agreed to re-schedule \$49bn (£38.43bn) of foreign debt over 14 years at reduced interest rates, indicating a new approach to Third World debts.

The re-scheduling, which the 13-bank advisory group and government officials have to persuade 550 creditor banks to accept, far surpasses any arrangement in terms of the amount of debt and the payback period.

The key factor in the arrangement is a switch in interest rates to the London interbank offered rate of 13 per cent from the current US prime rate of 13 per cent.

US chain plans European expansion

Marriott leads hotel invasion

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Marriott, one of the top 10 international hotel chains, is planning a big European expansion. Britain is the prime target with hotels likely to be established in London and the provinces.

Marriott, based in Washington D.C., wants to build on its one foothold in Britain, the former Europa Hotel, just off Grosvenor Square in Mayfair. The Europa bought from Grand Metropolitan for about £14m and is being refurbished at a cost of up to £7.5m.

Marriott will end up with a top-class hotel for less than £20,000 a bedroom, compared with new building costs of more than £100,000 a bedroom and the £140,000 a room paid when the Dorchester changed hands.

Marriott wants another central London hotel, bigger than the Grosvenor Square Marriott, which would mean buying an existing property. Other plans

include at least one airport hotel outside London, further hotels in regional cities and some sports-based resort hotels, probably in golfing centres.

Mr Fletcher Waller, Marriott's senior vice-president for marketing, said: "You can see the way we work when you consider that in Washington DC we have 10 hotels, five in Dallas and five in Chicago. We are coming a little late into the market over here but that does not mean we will not catch up."

Mr Waller is heading a team of 25 Marriott senior executives on a 10-day marketing mission visiting Frankfurt, Zurich, Paris and London which was the first stop.

Marriott opened an hotel in Athens last year, and added to properties in Amsterdam and Paris. There is also a new Marriott in Vienna and the prospect of another in Hamburg.

Mr Waller said: "There are many hotel deals on offer from developers in Europe and the United Kingdom, but only a few reach our standards on return on investment. Our goals there are higher than is typical and that has tended to restrain us."

At the London Marriott the company has retained a 40 per cent interest, the rest is held by institutions. But for Marriott this is a higher stake than normal — 10 per cent is usual — although it likes to keep more control than some of the other big American-based chains.

This year Marriott expects to become the largest chain in the United States of company-operated as opposed to franchise hotels.

Holiday Inn, Hilton and Sheraton are all expanding in Britain, accounting for nearly 30 openings among them. Ramada also plans a British chain.

'Imps stake for Hanson'

Speculation is growing over the future of Imperial Group.

Unconfirmed weekend reports suggested that Hanson Trust has built up a stake of more than 15 million shares, or 2 per cent of the total, in the group. There are also suggestions in the City that the group will soon be disposing of Howard Johnson, its US hotels and restaurant offshoot.

Imperial Group was widely criticized for paying too much when it bought Howard Johnson in June 1983 for \$680m (£289m at the exchange rate then). But the decline in the value of the pound against the dollar since then means that it can now sell Howard Johnson at well below purchase price without showing a loss on the deal.

BOARD MEETINGS

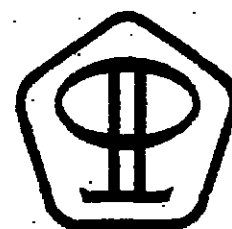
TODAY — Interims: Bridgewater Estates, Richard Clay, Donscuter, Low and Bonar, Macro Business Systems, Ramco Oil Services, Rockware, Systems Reliability, Talbot, Finials, Murray Ventures, Our Price.

TOMORROW — Interims: British Aerospace, Cornells, Eclatins Agents, Falcon Resources, SW Farmer, Harmons Group, Home Churn Group, I and J Symon, Johnson and Jorgensen Packaging, London Park Hotels, Lewis Howard-Spink, Campbell-Ewald, Microtec, Phoenix Assurance, Save and Prosper Gold Fund, Trade Indemnity Metal, Faber-Finials, Continental Microware Holdings, London Merchant Securities, Zoffers.

WEDNESDAY — Interims: Aurora, Blackleys, BTR, Cussons, Dave Estates, Expanet Metal, Janes, Fisher, J Hewitt (Fenton) Legal and General, London United Investments, Petrolair, H & J Curra, United Biscuits, VIG Instruments, Finalis, Celtic Haven, Robert M Douglas, London Snp Property Trust, Russell Brothers (Paddington), Shealbank Property Trust, Sirdar, Staffordshire, Poteries United Real Property Trust.

THURSDAY — Interims: Appo, Group Associated British Benmore, Bostobell, Bidle Holdings, Boddingtons, Bowater, British Mohar Holdings, Brown Goven, Kent, Burnham Oil, Delta Group, European Fernes, Hickson International, Highcroft Investment Trust, Nationwide Leisure, Owners Abroad Group, Prudential Corporation, Reuters Holdings, Royal Dutch Petroleum, Shell Transport and Trading, Sharma Ware, Incenrol, Turner and Newall, Westport Investment Trust, Wolstenholme Rink, Finalis: Coronation Syndicate, General Mining Union Corporation, John Kent, Kwahu, Telefusion, Twentymen United Colliers, Thomas Walker.

FRIDAY — Interims: Barro Industries, Breddon Cloud Hill Lime Works, Horace Cory, Early's of Whitney, Macallen-Glenlivet, Morgan Grubbe, GW Sparrow, Woodhouse and Rison, Finalis: Bristol Channel Ship Repairs, Don Brothers Bust, Harmony Gold Mining (AMB).



PEARSON

P L Publishing
Information and
EntertainmentFairey
EngineeringLazard
Merchant
BankingRoyal Doulton
Fine ChinaMidhurst
Oil and
Services

Earnings advance in first half of 1984

Group Results for the half year to 30 June 1984

£000 (unaudited)	1984 Half year	1983 Half year	1983 Full year
Turnover (excluding banking and investment income)	381,906	332,844	730,366
Profit before interest	41,745	33,704	88,482
Profit before taxation	37,343	27,197	77,353
Profit after taxation and minority interests	19,235	14,593	41,942
Earnings per ordinary share	20.6p	15.7p	45.1p

The results for the year 1983 are an abridged version of the full accounts which received an unqualified report by the auditors and have been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

Statement by the Chairman, Lord Blakenham

Profits for the first half of 1984 were well up on last year, rising from £27 million to £37 million at the pre-tax level. The largest increase was in the information and entertainment sector, although it should be remembered that the 1983 results included several weeks in which the *Financial Times* was not being published. Fine china has produced a similar performance to last time, the benefit of the more favourable exchange rate having been largely offset by a planned increase in marketing expenditure in North America. The oil and oil services sector continued to operate against a difficult market background but the trading position of Camco has begun to stabilise. Both the engineering and merchant banking sectors had a good six months; the new grouping of the three Lazard houses came into effect on the first of July.

Earnings per share before extraordinary items

rose from 15.7p to 20.6p. This was after a substantially higher tax charge, most of which was due to changes introduced by the 1984 Finance Act. Extraordinary items provided a net gain of £11 million (£16 million before deduction of tax and minorities). Of the gross figure £6 million came from the sale by Lazard Brothers of its holding in Datastream and £7 million came from the sale of Reuters shares where we have retained approximately three-quarters of our overall holding. Pre-tax current cost profits rose from £18 million to £28 million.

Your directors have declared an interim dividend of 6p per ordinary share (5p in 1983) which will be paid on 2 November 1984.

Blakenham
7 September 1984

A copy of the full announcement is available from the Secretary, Pearson plc, Millbank Tower, London SW1P 4QZ. Telephone: 01-828 9020.

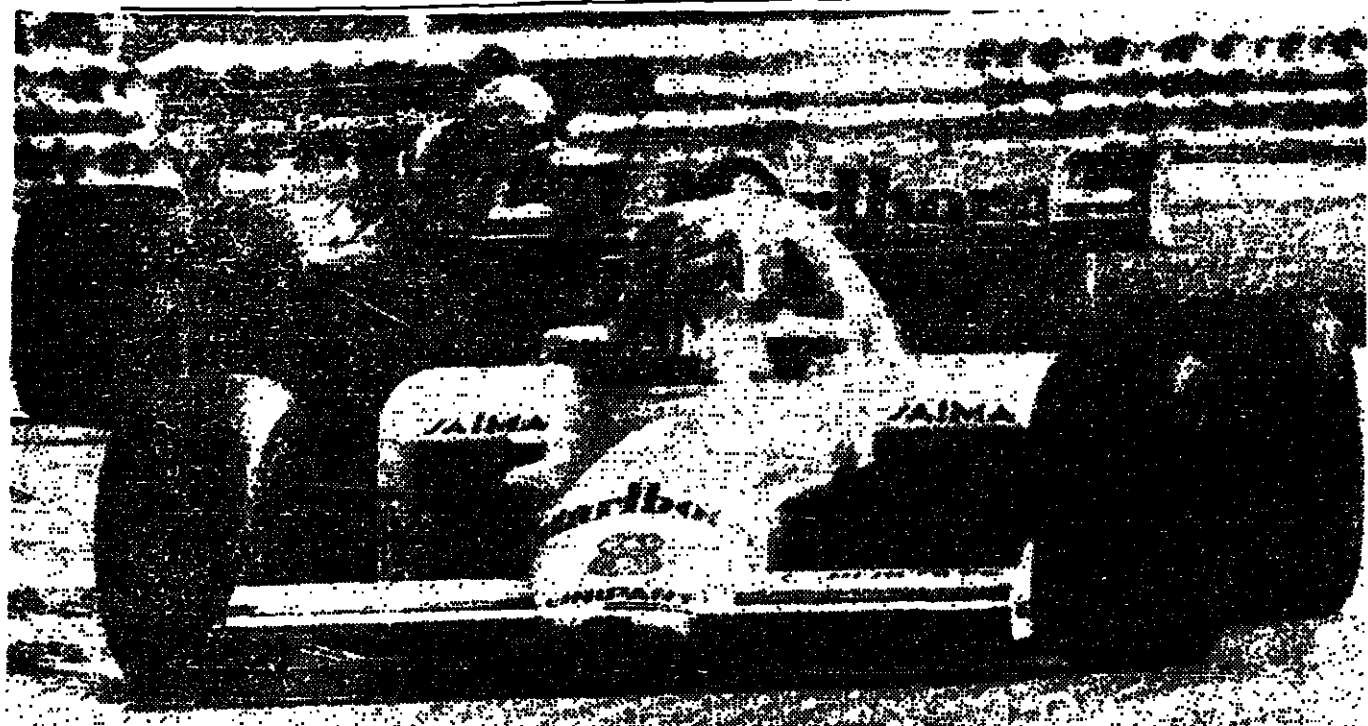
STOCK EXCHANGES

Change on week
FT-SE 100 Index 1089.3 down 4.6
FT Industrials 851.7 down 2.0
FT Gilt: 78.49 down 0.26
FT All Share 518.58 down 1.88
Bargains: 19,920
Datastream USM Leaders Index 102.56 up 0.51
New York Dow Jones Industrial Average 1207.36 down 10.28
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,500.7 down 83.50
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index 440.55 up 13.77
Amsterdam 166.0 up 1.50
Sydney AO Index 724.9 down 8.5
Frankfurt Commerzbank Index 894.9 up 8.0

CURRENCIES

LONDON
Change on week
Sterling 1.2758 down 335pts
Index 77.8 down 0.5
DM 3.8050 up 0.025
FF 11.6650 up 0.0775
Yen 313.50 down 2.5
Dollar Index 138.4 up 2.9
RM 2.9820 up 0.006
NEW YORK
Dollars 1.2710
Dollar DM 2.9930
INTERNATIONAL
ECU 20.590181
SDR 10.705820

MOTOR RACING: BLOWN ENGINE FORCES PROST OUT OF ITALIAN GRAND PRIX



Racing to success: Lauda on his way to victory at Monza

Lucky Lauda tightens grip on title

From John Blunsden, Monza

Niki Lauda moved an important step closer to his third world championship yesterday when he won the Italian Grand Prix after his Marlboro McLaren team colleague Alain Prost — the only other challenger for the title — retired with a blown engine. Lauda now holds a margin of 10½ points over Prost with two races remaining, and a good result on the new Nurburgring in four weeks' time could enable him to achieve his objective of entering the final race in Portugal with the crown already in safe custody.

Yesterday's result was far more than he could reasonably have hoped for 24 hours earlier. During a practice session he displaced a bone in his back through movement in the cockpit and returned to the pits in excruciating pain. Excellent work by his masseur, Willie Dunn, helped to relieve the problem and he drove the race tightly banded and with special padding added to his moulded seat to prevent any possibility of sideways movement. When you win it never hurts quite as much.

It was a gruelling race for several other drivers as well, and only seven of the 25 who

lined up for the start were still running at the end. Manfred Winkelhock was a last-minute withdrawal because of gear-linkage problems on his ATS.

Nelson Piquet, who had put his Brabham-BMW on pole position, led for the first 15 laps before his engine expired, whereupon Patrick Tambay, who had been given the job of "hare" by the Renault team and was running his engine with high boost, took over the race leadership. Too late, in the second lap, Brabham made Tambay fight all the way to retain his lead, but on lap 40 Piquet took the lead behind Lauda and four laps later his engine also gave up the fight. Almost simultaneously Lauda applied pressure on Tambay, who had been having increasing trouble pressing his accelerator, came to a halt when the linkage broke. Earlier, Derek Warwick had been forced to abandon his Renault at the roadside as its engine began to fail.

Ferrari, who suffered ignition problems on both of their latest cars, switched René Arnoux and Michele Alboreto back to the earlier and slower models and began the race with slim hopes. But although Arnoux aban-

doned with transmission trouble, Alboreto came through strongly to become the only other driver on the same lap as Lauda at the finish.

Riccardo Patrese's third place was the best result this season for Alfa Romeo, but Eddie Cheever's car came to rest shortly before the finish — another victim of engine trouble.

Stefan Johansson, the Toleman team's new recruit, worried them considerably when he misjudged his start and took off 50 yards behind the field, but afterwards he drove a magical race and would have finished third had he not been forced to make a pit stop with a seizing drive shaft joint. He was told to carry and drive slowly and the play worked — the joint seized completely as he crossed the line in fourth place. The rash of retirements among the leading contenders enabled Jo Gartner to claim fifth place with his Osella-Alfa Romeo, the sixth place went to Gerhard Berger in the second ATS which through-out the weekend had been better prepared than Winkelhock's supposedly number one car.

Keke Rosberg and Jacques Laffite retired early on with a

repeat of the piston problems they suffered in practice, while Nigel Mansell's Lotus ended up in the sand after the car swapped ends as he braked for one of the chicane.

It has been said by McLaren for some time that luck will decide the world championships this year. Both their drivers ran short of it on race morning when their engines proved suspect. Lauda's was changed, while Prost took the team's only spare car with another fresh engine. This time the luck was with Lauda.

ITALIAN GRAND PRIX: 1. N. Lauda (Austria), McLaren-TAG, 51 laps, 20m 28.05sec; 2. M. Alboreto (Italy), Ferrari, 51 laps, 20m 31.34s; 3. R. Patrese (Italy), Alfa Romeo, 50 laps, 20m 31.34s; 4. J. Cheever (USA), Brabham-BMW, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 5. S. Johansson (Sweden), Toleman, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 6. G. Berger (Austria), ATS-BMW, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 7. G. Gartner (Austria), Osella-Alfa Romeo, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 8. D. Warwick (UK), Renault, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 9. M. Alboreto (Italy), Ferrari, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 10. K. Rosberg (Finland), Williams, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 11. J. Laffite (France), Ligier, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 12. N. Mansell (UK), Lotus, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 13. R. Arnoux (France), Ferrari, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 14. M. Piquet (Brazil), Brabham-BMW, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 15. P. Tambay (France), Renault, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 16. M. Winkelhock (Germany), ATS, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 17. S. Pons (France), Ligier, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 18. J. Magnussen (Denmark), Williams, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 19. J. Villeneuve (Canada), Williams, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 20. J. Jones (UK), Williams, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 21. J. Sutil (Germany), Williams, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 22. J. Alliot (France), Williams, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 23. J. Dumal (France), Williams, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 24. J. Dornan (UK), Williams, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 25. J. Dornan (UK), Williams, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 26. J. Dornan (UK), Williams, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 27. J. Dornan (UK), Williams, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 28. J. Dornan (UK), Williams, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 29. J. Dornan (UK), Williams, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 30. J. Dornan (UK), Williams, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 31. J. Dornan (UK), Williams, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 32. J. Dornan (UK), Williams, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 33. J. Dornan (UK), Williams, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 34. J. Dornan (UK), Williams, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 35. J. Dornan (UK), Williams, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 36. J. Dornan (UK), Williams, 49 laps, 20m 31.34s; 37. J. 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RACING

Ring 01-278 9161/5

SENIOR LECTURER
LECTURER
R EXPERIMENTAL OFFICER
PERIMENTAL OFFICER
JICIAN - GRADE 5 (Two posts)

Secretary e ademic Council

as a university academic is within the professorial range DPS. The duties and responsibilities of the post may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, The University of Belfast, University Road, Belfast, N.I. (phone Belfast 2451 33).

**ASTON IN BIRMINGHAM
MENT CENTRE
o in Accounting**

Division. The successful applicant is expected to have a proven record of achievement in accounting and research.

The successful applicant will be prepared to consider assignment with exceptional promise of advancement, including but not limited to contemplating a career change to another division or position in accounting would be a desirable consideration.

The successful applicant will be expected to serve for a period of three years and be eligible for renewal or subsequent assignment. Initial salary will be commensurate with experience.

King's College, London

**POSTDOCTORAL
RESEARCH ASSOCIATE
IN THE
DEPARTMENTS OF
ELECTRONIC & ELECTRIC
ENGINEERING AND
CHEMISTRY**

Applications are invited for the above post available from 1 October, 1984, or as soon as possible thereafter. The appointment is ALVEY and is for a maximum of

The applicant should be prepared to collaborate effectively not only with an interdepartmental task force but with industrial research establishments. (see GEC Plenary Carwell and Plenary Ltd).

Further particulars may be obtained from Dr R B. Department of Electronic Electrical Engineering 5454, Ext 2445 or from Mr Nicholas, Department of Chemistry (Ext 2247), King's College London, Strand, London, WC2R. Applications in the form curriculum vitae should be received no later than 5 October 1984.

CHAIR OF FRENCH

Applications are invited for appointment to the Chair of French, Department of French, offering a four-year undergraduate course covering a wide range in French literature, culture, linguistics, the department graduate program for both MA and PhD candidates, and home of The Australian Journal of French Studies. The successful candidate will also participate actively in interdisciplinary studies.

Department of French and Italian Studies, University of Toronto, is conducting in a constant exchange of information with the French and Italian literature departments of other universities.

Applications are invited from persons who have a strong academic background, a demonstrated flexibility, a distinguished and ongoing record as scholars, and a strong interest in the French language and literature. The applicant must also have a demonstrated interest in the French and Italian languages and literatures, and a demonstrated interest in the French and Italian languages and literatures.

The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the Department's practical research and teaching programs, and to have an active interest in all aspects of the French and Italian languages and literatures, including the pre-university and university levels.

Salary: \$42,000 per year, plus superannuation, travel, and other benefits, and a pension plan.

For consideration, please send your curriculum vitae, including a list of references, to the Department of French and Italian Studies, University of Toronto, 270 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1A5.

Clayton, Victoria 3168. Any
 or the Secretary of
 Association of Commonwealth
 Universities (AUCU), 85
 Square, London WC1H
 Applications should reach
 Registrar not later than 31
 1984.
 The Council reserves the
 make no appointment or to
 by invitation only.
**AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
 EMPLOYER**

Applications are invited for the
 of Lecturer in Physics, tenable
 1 January 1985. The post is in
 the University's New Block
 appointments, for which ap-
 plicants normally be under 35 years
 age, but this should not be re-
 garded as a deterrent to much older
 applicants.

The successful applicant will
 be responsible for teaching at the
 low temperature group will be
 working on experiments with
 He at T: 01 K. Current re-

Salary will be within the L
scale £7,190-£14,126 per
(under review) with
appropriate to age and exper

Further particulars available

names of three referees submitted by 30 September, 1990 by reference No. 3322.

SHRIFIELD

THE LIBRARIANSHIP

Applications are invited for the University Librarianship which will be vacated on the 1 September 1964. The successful candidate will be required to have a high standard of early attainment of his or her education, to have a first class honours degree in the Graduate Library Science programme of the University of Warwick, to have completed the Graduate Library Science programme (21-27 years of age). Particulars from the Registrar and Secretary (Student Services) of the University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, will be sent to you on request.

Successful candidates should be sent by 12 October 1964.

Please quote Ref: 136/1A.

Further particulars are available from the Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, quoting Reference No. 1/A/9A/1.

Closing date for receipt of applications is October 1st, 1964.

Methods designed produced by radiation damage in solids. The research is funded by the S.E.R.C. for three years and will involve close liaison with the U.S.S.R. at Novosibirsk.

Applicants should be graduates in materials science, physics, metallurgy or an engineering discipline, and have research experience in the field of radiation damage in solids. Theoretical and experimental methods. The position is for a 3 year period. The salary range is £7190-9300 p.a.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, S.O.D. Box 167, Liverpool L69 3GB, for whom completed forms should be received not later than 12 October 1964. Quota ref. RV/087.

University of South Australia
**FELLOWSHIP IN
SCIENCES**

Qualification permits for two Research Fellowships. This school encompasses the following areas: Biological Sciences, Social Administration and Economics. The University is conducting the Research Project on the role of the University in primary research linking the social sciences with the natural sciences.

For one year, renewable for up to five years, depending on the results of the research. A stipend (dependent on experience) is linked to the commitment, or hours, of the research.

For more the annual salary range of \$20,000 to \$30,000, depending on experience, with a maximum salary of \$30,000. The stipend will not exceed \$14,000 per annum, but providing the research is of a high quality, the stipend may be increased to \$18,000 per annum.

A grant of \$21,500 per annum is available and travel expenses are reimbursed.

For more information, contact the School or the University.

For details of academic record and references, send the completed application form to the University of South Australia, School of Education, Mawson Lakes Campus, Mawson Lakes, South Australia 5095, by October 15, 1989.

**The University
of Leeds**
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
LECTURER
TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION

Applications are invited for

selected will be required to provide teaching and research activities in the field of their specialisation. In particular, to ensure the highest standards in the technical and hardware education of the students, the following are required: Doctoring Diplomas and higher degrees in the field of electronics technology. Familiarity with the work of schools is essential and the successful candidates should have the experience and qualifications in such fields as engineering, design, control technology, electronics and information technology or branch of applied science.

The salary for these posts is normally 35.

Salary on the academic scale is Lecturers 150-190 (1989-90) (in review) according to age, specialisations and experience.

For an further information and applications may be obtained from Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT; quoting reference 22/66.

Closing date for applications: 15/10/89.

Informal enquiries may be made to Mr E W Jenkins (Tel. 0432 4391 Ext 7500).

University of Cambridge

FACULTY OF MODERN & MEDICAL LANGUAGES

LANGUAGE

[illegible]

techniques defects produced by radiation damage in solids. The research is funded by the S.U.R.C. three years and will involve collaboration with the U.K.A.E.A. Harwell.

Applicants should be graduates in materials science, physical chemistry or an engineering discipline, and have research experience of condensed-matter physics and computational methods. A initial salary will be written down to £7,500-£8000 p.a.

Appointments starts and further information may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 240, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU. Completed forms should be received not later than 28th September 1986. Contact ref. RW/0627.

Salary will be within the L scale £7,150-£14,125 per annum (under review) with allowances appropriate to age and experience.

Further particulars available from the Personnel Office University of Essex, Essex SS4 4QJ to applications (eight copies) giving names of three referees should be sent by 30 September, 1986. For reference No. 35594.

<p>good shifts (100.00) to fill those interesting, important shore average bookings - some of which are co-termin senior permanent positions. We pay a very competitive rate based on experience with WP skills commanding a premium.</p> <p><i>Please ring Tilly Thorn or Kay Weston and discuss the matter further!</i></p> <p><i>We have more bookings than people.</i></p> <p>499 9175</p> <p>MacBlain NASH</p> <p>Temporary Secretaries Ltd 16 Hanover Square, W1 (5 minutes from Oxford Circus)</p>	<p>Crone Conkill Recruitment Consultants</p> <p>TEMPORARIES URGENT!!</p> <p>We are seeking more secretaries (SH/Audio/CT & memory electronic typewriter users) to join our super temporary team, so ring us now & see what we have to offer.</p> <p>222 6064 Sue Gilling</p> <p>Norma Skemp Personnel Services Ltd 14 Broadway, SW1</p>	<p>START NOW ! £4.50 ph</p> <p>We have bookings immediately available for clerical level secretaries with minimum speeds 100/60 and 2 years' London exp. Call us now to see what we have to offer.</p> <p>434 4512</p> <p>Crone Conkill</p> <p>MATURE SECRET. Long term home based or City Cn. Very relax. 1204. White Staff Consultants.</p>
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ASSISTANT REGISTRAR

Applications are invited for post of Assistant Registrar in Deputy Registrar's Office. Candidates should hold a honours degree and have relevant experience, preferably in a University.

Salary on the Administrative Scale: £11,160-£14,121 (1984) (under review). Further information from The Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, when applications have been received, and the names of three referees should be sent to the Registrar, by post, on or before 5th October, 1984, to: recruitment@warwick.ac.uk.

UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK - SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT

The School of Management is seeking applications from suitably qualified and experienced individuals for the post of Lecturer in Management Studies. The School is a member of the Association of MBAs (AMBA) and is an approved provider of the Chartered Management Institute (CMI) diploma in Management Studies. For further information, contact: recruitment@warwick.ac.uk.

The successful applicant will be of the low temperature group and working on conditions with T_c at 0.1 K. Current topics include quantum superconductivity, superconducting transition, and development of a Haldane gap. Microscopic experiments in superconductors and low temperature physical properties are expected to be of interest in the current work. The successful candidate is expected to use an innovative research approach in the general area of low temperature physics.

Salary will be within the U.S. scale \$7,150 - \$14,128 per year (further review) with the appropriate benefits and vacation.

Further particulars available from the Personnel Office, University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC) to: Dr. J. E. Greer, Department of Physics, UIC, 807 S. Halsted, Chicago, IL 60607. Three references to be submitted by 30 September, 1990. For reference No. 32568.

RESEARCH

Applications are invited for a Research Assistant in Operational Research in the School of Industrial and Management Science, University of Aston, Birmingham. The successful candidate will join a group of ten Research Assistants staff, under the leadership of Professor Ross Tunncliffe. Applicants should have some experience of applying OR to business problems and either a research award or the capability to develop strong research activity. The successful candidate will teach in the areas of postgraduate and post-graduate students in the field of operational research and management of national Research and Development Councils. For details of the post made on the brochure ST/190 and ST/1296 p.4.

Further particulars are available from the Registrar, University of Aston, Birmingham, C.V.4, quoting Reference No. 11/AS/8.

Closing date for receipt of applications is October 1st, 1984.

10th October, 1964, to the
President and Secretary, University
of Sheffield, Sheffield, and to
other relevant reference libraries,
offering further purchases than
obtained.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF
SHEFFIELD**

THE LIBRARIANSHIP

Applications are invited for
University Librarianship which
will fall vacant on the expiration
of my retirement on 30th October
forth from 1 October 1964. I am
an Honorary Fellow of the
Society of Library Studies
and a member of the Librarianship
Council. My salary is £1,727/6
per annum. Particulars of my
qualifications and bibliography are
available on request. I am a
Sheffield 120 27th to whom a
written (closed) invitation is
being sent.

12 October 1964.

Please quote Ref: 13E/A.

**DEPARTMENT OF
METALLURGY AND MATERIALS
ENGINEERING**

**THEORETIC RESEARCH IN
DEFECT PROPERTIES**

Applications are invited for a post doctoral Research Assistant position to investigate by theoretical methods defects produced by radiation damage in metals. The position is funded by the S.R.C. for three years and will involve collaboration with the U.K.A.E.A. Harwell.

Applicants should be graduates in materials science, physics, or metallurgy or an engineering discipline, and have research experience in theoretical studies, theoretical and computational methods, and/or in the use of computers. For details apply to the Director, Research, at the above address.

Ref: 71/90-02800 p.s.

Applicants' names and further information may be obtained from the Secretary, The University, 250, High Street, London, W1C 2AE.

Completed forms should be received by the Secretary on or before 15th October 1966. Query ref. RV/667.

Educational Prep & Public Schools

KING'S SCHOOL, BRUTON Appointment of HEAD

The Governors of King's School, Bruton, Somerset, invite applications for the post of HEAD which becomes vacant on 1st September, 1985, on the retirement of Mr G H G Doggart. Applicants must be Anglican and graduates.

Applications should reach the Senior Warden, King's School, Bruton, Somerset, BA10 0ED, by Saturday, 29th September, 1984, and be accompanied by a CV and the names of three referees. Further details may be obtained from the Appointment Secretary at the above address.

CHURCHER'S COLLEGE PETERSFIELD

The Governors invite applications for the post of
HEAD

which becomes vacant on 1st September 1985 on the retirement of Mr D. I. Brooks, M.A.

Churcher's College has been an Independent School since 1979, and the present Headmaster is a member of the Headmasters' Conference and the Society of Headmasters of Independent Schools.

The School has 461 pupils, of whom 70 are boarders. There is a VI Form of 100, to which girls are admitted.

The successful applicant is likely to be a good Honours graduate of a British University, below the age of 45. Salary will be negotiable, but based on Burnham Group 9.

Further details of the appointment may be obtained from:

The Clerk to the Governors,
Churcher's College,
Petersfield,
Hampshire GU31 4AS

ST JAMES' SCHOOL, GRIMSBY Appointment of Head

Applications are invited from committed, communicant members of the Church of England with suitable qualifications and experience to take up the post of Head by or before Easter 1985.

St James' School was founded in 1890 as the Choir School of Grimsby Parish Church and the choristers are still drawn from its boys. It is a co-educational school of 220 pupils ranging in age from 4-18. There are three boarding houses. O and A level courses are offered up to University entrance.

Further details from the Secretary to the Governors, St James' School, St James' Square, Grimsby DN31 1EP. Tel (0472) 58610.

Closing date for applications first post Friday 28th September 1984.

HEATHFIELD SCHOOL BURSAR AND CLERK TO THE GOVERNORS

Heathfield is a girls' boarding school with 175 pupils and a staff of over a hundred. The successful applicant will be a proven, practical administrator with sound knowledge of commercial accounting practices and estate management, including the maintenance of buildings, plant and grounds. An ability to lead a team of specialists is essential. An appropriate salary with unfurnished accommodation.

Applications with CV and names of three referees to reach The Clerk to the Governors, Heathfield School, Asot, Berkshire SL5 8BQ by 28 September.

SHERBORNE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS Dorset requires a HOUSEMISTRESS

The post involves taking charge of a boarding house of approximately 45 girls, and also some teaching. Salary Scale 3-Burnham. Date of appointment is January 1985.

Apply in writing to the Headmistress, giving details of age, qualifications, experience and teaching subjects, together with the names, addresses and telephone numbers of two referees.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL ECONOMIST

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TUESDAY

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HORIZONS The Times guide to career choice

The wheelchair barrier

Despite 30 years of a well-intentioned Act of Parliament, disabled people are still running into job discrimination, reports Ann Hills

Martin Duffy made light of hundreds of rejection letters by pinning them up in the lavatory. Persistence paid. The lad who left school at 15 without an O-level, who broke his back falling out of a window at 18, is, nine years later, co-presenter of *Scramble*. The weekly hour-long live programme is being launched in Liverpool this month by Granada Television.

Martin believes he is the only regular television presenter in a wheelchair who doesn't concentrate on disability. Viewers who know him from *This Is Your Right*, on which he is a presenter, do not seem to notice his disability, asking when they meet him: "Have you had an accident since last week?" His abilities are on show; television is making his paraplegia less noticeable.

Three years after Martin broke into the media in the year of disabled people, and 30 years since the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act introduced the quota system, unemployment rates are higher than ever. Accurate figures are not available, partly because only 400,000 workers are registered as disabled. Integration is a byword for success - being labelled "different" has few rewards.

Among them are the Manpower Services Commission's financial incentives - contributions towards fares and the purchase of employment aids. The MSC is producing a new code of practice aimed at senior management, and containing a practical handbook. Also due soon is a report from a national quota working party, which will advise on effectiveness. There is no possibility of companies being able to comply with the demand to employ 3 per cent disabled employees on a staff roll of 20 or more.

Realism could be given a prod through European guidelines on the employment of disabled people due out in 1985 with contributions from the ten member-countries.

Technology is beginning to help employment and reduce prejudice

The Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation (RADAR), which publishes and employers' Guide to Disabilities, is mounting a fortnight's publicity campaign next April - Employability '85 will have major conferences in London and the regions. Information packs will be sent to chairmen of top companies. Nalga has its own booklet, *Disability is no handicap - negotiating on behalf of the disabled worker*.

Paperwork does not progress fast. Breakthroughs are coming with new technology. Computers have produced openings for disabled staff, some severely handicapped, with remote home-based work units. A project with a mouthful of title, Information Technology World and Professional and Executive Recruitment, has successfully set up 60 jobs. A second phase, funded by the European Social Fund and the Department of Trade and Industry, will add 40 jobs. Eileen Martin, a DTI organizer, explains that "the concept has to be marketed to employers; we do in-depth job studies and find suitable workers. Equipment - often computers and communication aids - might cost £8,000 to enable one person to work from home.

She said: "A 17-year-old boy in Stornoway, who suffers from brittle bones, is establishing a database of patients for the Western Isles Health Board; a limbless man in the Midlands, who operates a computer with a mouthstick, is a programmer

with a building society; a deaf-and-dumb lady lays in tea for law and is a presenter, do not seem to notice his disability, asking when they meet him: "Have you had an accident since last week?" His abilities are on show; television is making his paraplegia less noticeable.

Problems include social isolation, which Eileen tries to minimize by encouraging visits to the workplace. Technology is also advancing the spread of information to promote employment and reduce prejudice. Aidline, a new database on occupational aids and adaptation techniques, is being launched this month by the Production Engineering Research Association (PERA).

Stair lifts, furniture, switches and non-slip mats are among items indexed. So are case studies based on questionnaires which consider people with specific disabilities - the jobs they do, the aids they use. Aidline also incorporates already published information. The £230,000 project, financed by the European Social Fund, the Department of Trade and Industry, and the MSC, uses Viewdata. Initially, the MSC disbursement advisory service in four centres, from Bristol to Preston, will be able to "key in". After a trial run Aidline will be on view nationally.

The British Database on Research into Aids for the Disabled (BARD) - yet again with Department of Trade backing - is pooling data on prototypes, one-offs, and evaluating outcomes. For example, BARD may suggest how pioneering work on micro-electronics will offer future employment possibilities. Searches can be undertaken. BARD is producing a software database with programs relevant to all aspects of life for disabled people.

Meanwhile, the Disabled Graduate Employment Data Bank, being transferred to computer, is built up by information from advisers, supplemented by findings from the Association of Disabled Professionals. Housed in the careers-advisory service at the University of Nottingham, this is a national register of hundreds of disabled graduates who have entered work and are coping successfully. Examples of paths pioneered and hurdles overcome encourages enquirers - be they job-hunters or employers.

However solid the banks for information, getting into employment means negotiating at personal level. Barriers are still raised where they constitute a travesty of justice. Take the case of Hilary Stevenson, who made headline news when she was not allowed to gain her teaching certificate, despite having completed a college course and practised some teaching. An appeal to the Department of Education failed.

"I'm not bitter, but I think it was the wrong decision", says Hilary, who had aimed to become an educational psychologist, despite polio, which confined her to a wheelchair.

Today she works in the Micro Electronics Development Team in Walsall - advising schools on using computers. That includes school visits and, somewhat ironically, she is

asked to address pupils on disability. This month three of Hilary's winning entries to the Spastics Society's literary competition are being published in *Write Angles* (Hodder and Stoughton, £3.50). Her story, *The Time Will Come*, is, she says based on having to say goodbye to the children where I did my teaching practice.

The conflict between total integration and sponsored jobs has not been resolved. Early next year, Lambeth Tiles, which will use traditional designs to recreate eighteenth-century type tiles, is to go into production with a workforce chosen because of a combination of abilities and disabilities. The manager, Lorraine Stokes, has now been appointed by Lady Margaret Hall Settlement to appoint colleagues.

The use of positive discrimination is a mixed blessing that Fiona Campbell would understand. She became paralysed at 10, went to an integrated school in Belfast and won a place at Girton College, where she was the only undergraduate in a wheelchair. She directed student theatre, but was then turned down for an arts administration course two years running. "They said I wouldn't get secondments to theatres", she said.

She realized she would have to become politically committed

Bitter, but unable to succeed, she eventually joined the British Council and began to see as a pattern "the systematic nature of discrimination; the way in which people with disabilities are put down by society". Her involvement in the Society of Civil and Public Servants forged the opinion that she would have to be politically committed to work on behalf of staff like herself.

Like some highly educated disabled graduates, Fiona found that her own efforts to be independent and integrated led her to promoting those aims among colleagues. Today Fiona is in the GLC's Equal Opportunities Unit, part of the personnel department, paving the way towards openings for all in the 25,000-strong local authority.

Jobs are redesigned if necessary - a deaf clerical officer, for example, is not efficient on the phone). Second-chance courses prompt personal assessments. From next month, Fiona will help to tutor the first career-development workshop for people with disabilities. Who will attend? "Maybe a blind solicitor in the values department, a deaf cartographic draftsman", she says. Anyone who has a handicap - from epilepsy to mental illness - will be considered. Fiona reckons "it is important to share experiences".

There are strange flaws in the system. If she were incapable of working she would be eligible for a home help. She is not, and has to attempt housework from a wheelchair.

"Society wants us to be totally incapable or totally capable". She is now planning courses for managers working with disabled people. Education, attitude changing, remains the key to career prospects for a workforce at a disadvantage.

The author has compiled a short list of contacts mentioned in this article. Copies are available free of charge, by sending a SAE to Career Horizons, Special Reports, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davale

BBC 1

6.00 **Ceeba AM**.
6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Selma Scott and Mike Smith. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 8.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; film and pop record reviews between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes at 8.33; phone-in financial advice between 8.30 and 9.00.

9.00 **Gardeners' World** from the cottage garden of Len Tye in Wrenthorpe, Walsley, (7).
9.25 **Social Democratic Party Conference 1984**. The reporters in Buxton are Sir Robin Day, Peter Snow and Vincent Hanna. 10.30 **Play School** (7) 10.50 **Social Democratic Party Conference 1984**. Further coverage of the proceedings at Buxton including the speech by the Party's president, Shirley Williams.

12.30 **News After Noon 12.57** Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.

1.00 **Pebble Mill At One**. The first of a new series of magazine programmes includes a tribute to Donny MacLeod, who died last week. 1.45 **Check-a-Block**.

2.00 **Social Democratic Party Conference 1984**. Unemployment and the abolition of the GLC will be debated. 3.48 **Regional news** (London).

3.50 **Play School**, presented by Carol Chell. 4.10 **Mighty Mouse**. A new cartoon series. 4.15 **Puzzle Trail**. The first clues to a hidden treasure. 4.30 **Dungeons and Dragons**. Part one of a new six-episode cartoon series of adventures. 4.50 **John Crivell's Newsround**.

5.00 **Blue Peter**. A new series begins with Simon Groom and Janet Ellis on a Kenyan safari to join ornithologists competing to see who can spot the greatest number of different species of bird in 24 hours.

5.30 **Ask the Family**. The Hurlfords of Oxford meet the Nicholls family from Cambridge in a general knowledge contest. 5.58 **Weather**.

6.00 **News**.
6.15 **London Plus**.
6.35 **Harty**. The first of a new series of chat shows from the Greenfield Theatre. Russell Harty's guests this evening include Jodie Foster, Adam Ant, Paul Jones and Jessica Hahn. The deal girl who recently had a successful

7.40 **Get Set Get A New World Game** series presented by comedian Michael Barrymore.

8.15 **Playhouse**. A new season begins with Fred Emery interviewing the Party leader, Dr David Owen.

9.00 **News** with Julia Somerville.

9.25 **Film: The Elephant Man** (1980) starring John Hurt as John Merrick the misshapen Victorian who was once a sideshow freak but taken into the care of an ambitious young surgeon who discovers Merrick has an intelligent and sensitive nature. A true story and one that brought Hurt justified plaudits for his character. Directed by David Lynch. (First showing on British television) (Ceeba choice).

11.25 **The 20th Century**. Remembered. The first of a new series of three and Keith Kyle talks to the former Liberal leader, Lord Grimond (see Choice).

11.55 **News headlines** and weather.

TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.30 and 7.30; guests, Keith Barron and Michael Robbins at 6.45; exercises at 6.46 and 9.20; the day's anniversaries at 6.51; Popeye cartoon at 7.22; Nik Kershaw video at 7.45; astrology at 8.15; Jimmy Greaves's programme choice at 8.34; financial advice at 8.45; how to live without tranquilizers at 9.05.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 **Themes news headlines** followed by **Sesame Street**. 10.25 **Wings Week**. To complement the week-long fund raising events for the RAF Benevolent Fund there will be a special programme each morning about classic military aircraft of the Second World War beginning with the Spitfire (7).

11.25 **Film: Below Zero** (1950) starring Laurence Harvey and Jean Peters. A tale of a man and a woman who find a wallet in the street. Directed by James Parrott. 11.50 **The Little Rascals** in 'Night in the Woods'.

12.00 **Flicks**. Christopher Lillicrap and The Cow Who Fell in the Canal. 12.10 **Let's Pretend** to the story of The Empty Egg Cup (7). 12.30 **All in a Day's Work** in the city.

1.00 **News** 1.20 **Themes news**.
1.30 **Film: When the Spies Are** (1965) starring David Niven and François Dorléac. Comedy thriller about Dr Jason Love who, much against his better judgment, complies with a Foreign Office request that he should assist in the investigation of a missing agent. Directed by Val Guest. 3.25 **Themes news headlines**. 3.30 **The Young Doctors**.

4.00 **Flicks**. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 **The Moonlight** (7). 4.20 **He-Man and Masters of the Universe**. 4.40 **Educating Marmalade**. The exploits of the naughtiest girl in the world (7). 5.00 **Dangermouse** (7).

5.15 **Emmerdale Farm**. A new series chronicling the lives of the villagers of Beckindale. 5.45 **News**. 6.00 **Themes news**.

6.25 **Help! Viv Taylor** examines why, generally, Britain doesn't provide child care for working parents. The programme includes film of the Blackish Nursery in Tooting.

6.35 **Crossroads**. More drama and passion from the staff and guests of the motel.

7.00 **The Krypton Factor**. Another set of tests and brain brawn for four more hardy competitors. (Oracle titles page 170).

7.30 **Coronation Street**. Derek Wilson learns about Victor Pendlebury's proposal of marriage from Marie Riley (Oracle titles page 173).

8.00 **The 20th Century**. Remembered. The first of a new series of three and Keith Kyle talks to the former Liberal leader, Lord Grimond (see Choice).

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